

TOPOLOGICAL POLYNOMIALS WITH A SIMPLE CORE

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ABSTRACT. We define the (dynamical) core of a topological polynomial (and the associated lamination). This notion extends that of the core of a unimodal interval map. Two explicit descriptions of the core are given: one related to periodic objects and one related to critical objects. We describe all laminations associated with quadratic and cubic topological polynomials with a simple core (in the quadratic case, these correspond precisely to points on the Main Cardioid of the Mandelbrot set).

1. INTRODUCTION AND THE MAIN RESULTS

The *complex quadratic family* is the family of all polynomials $P_c(z) = z^2 + c$ (any quadratic polynomial is Möbius-conjugate to some $P_c(z)$). A central role in studying this family is played by the *connectedness locus* \mathcal{M}_2 (also called the *Mandelbrot set*) consisting of all c such that the corresponding *Julia set* $J(P_c)$ is connected.

The core of \mathcal{M}_2 is the Principal Hyperbolic Domain PHD_2 in the parameter space, i.e. the set of parameters whose polynomials have an attracting fixed point. Its boundary CA_2 is called the *Main Cardioid (of the Mandelbrot set)*. A combinatorial model for the boundary of \mathcal{M}_2 , due to Thurston [Thu85], implies a combinatorial model of CA_2 . As it is known that the combinatorial model of CA_2 is homeomorphic to CA_2 (and is homeomorphic to the circle, see e.g. [CG]), we denote the combinatorial model CA_2 as well. Our work is motivated by the desire

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to provide a topologically dynamical point of view on these objects and use it to extend them to the cubic case.

A compactum $Q \subset \mathbb{C}$ is called *unshielded* if it coincides with the boundary of the unbounded component of $\mathbb{C} \setminus Q$. A principal example of an unshielded compactum is the Julia set of a complex polynomial map. Unshielded continua have been studied before (see, e.g., [BO04]), however the notion is useful also when applied to compacta. A related object is the *topological hull* of a compactum Y , which is defined as the complement to the unbounded component of $\mathbb{C} \setminus Y$ and denoted by $\text{Th}(Y)$ (notice that $\text{Th}(Y)$ is defined even if Y is not unshielded).

A continuum X in the plane is *tree-like* if $X = \text{Th}(X)$ and X has no interior points; any such continuum is unshielded. In this case, for every closed set $Y \subset X$, there is a unique smallest continuum $Z \subset X$ containing Y , coinciding with the intersection of all continua in X containing Y . However, in general, this property may fail: if X is an unshielded continuum and $Y \subset X$ a closed subset, then it is not necessarily the case that there exists a unique smallest subcontinuum in X containing Y . An obvious example is a circle X containing a two-point set Y .

This motivates the following definition: a subcontinuum $B \subset X$ of an unshielded continuum X is said to be *complete* if for every bounded component U of $\mathbb{C} \setminus X$ either $B \cap \text{Bd}(U)$ is at most a single point or $\text{Bd}(U) \subset B$. For a closed set $Y \subset X$, the smallest *complete* continuum Z with $Y \subset Z \subset X$ always exists: indeed, two complete continua $Z_1, Z_2 \subset X$ in an unshielded continuum X always have a connected intersection (this follows from the Mayer–Vietoris exact sequence applied to the unbounded components of $\mathbb{C} \setminus Z_i$) which implies the claimed.

Let $Q \subset \mathbb{C}$ be an unshielded continuum. An *atom* of Q is either a single point of Q or the boundary of a bounded component of $\mathbb{C} \setminus Q$. A point $x \in Q$ is said to be a *cutpoint* of Q if removing x from the set Q disconnects it, and an *endpoint* of Q otherwise. More generally, an atom of Q is a *cut-atom* of Q , if removing it from Q disconnects Q .

If there is a continuous self-mapping $f : Q \rightarrow Q$, then it is natural to study the dynamics of cutpoints and cut-atoms of Q , in particular the asymptotic behavior of their orbits, e.g. because cutpoints play a role in constructing geometric Markov partitions. Even though this study can be conducted in the general setting outlined above, we now concentrate on the case of (topological) polynomials.

We want to compare the dynamics of different polynomials with connected Julia sets. To do so we relate their dynamics to that at infinity; this is done by means of *laminations* [Thu85]. Laminations are also used to describe a model for the boundary of \mathcal{M}_2 , the quotient space

\mathbb{S}^1/QML of the unit circle $\mathbb{S}^1 \subset \mathbb{C}$ under the so-called *Quadratic Minor Lamination* QML, a specific equivalence relation on \mathbb{S}^1 . If one takes the quotient of the unit disk in the plane by collapsing convex hulls of all classes of QML to points while not identifying other points, one gets a model of the entire \mathcal{M}_2 (conjecturally, this model is homeomorphic to \mathcal{M}_2). We define laminations below, however our approach is somewhat different from [Thu85] (cf. [BL02a]).

Definition 1.1. An equivalence relation \sim on the unit circle \mathbb{S}^1 is called a *lamination* if it has the following properties:

- (E1) the graph of \sim is a closed subset in $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$;
- (E2) if $t_1 \sim t_2 \in \mathbb{S}^1$ and $t_3 \sim t_4 \in \mathbb{S}^1$, but $t_2 \not\sim t_3$, then the open straight line segments in \mathbb{C} with endpoints t_1, t_2 and t_3, t_4 are disjoint;
- (E3) each equivalence class of \sim is totally disconnected.

Consider the map $\sigma_d : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ defined by the formula $\sigma_d(z) = z^d$.

Definition 1.2. A lamination \sim is called $(\sigma_d\text{-})\text{invariant}$ if:

- (D1) \sim is *forward invariant*: for a class g , the set $\sigma_d(g)$ is a class too;
- (D2) \sim is *backward invariant*: for a class g , its preimage $\sigma_d^{-1}(g) = \{x \in \mathbb{S}^1 : \sigma_d(x) \in g\}$ splits into at most d classes;
- (D3) for any \sim -class g , the map $\sigma_d : g \rightarrow \sigma_d(g)$ extends to \mathbb{S}^1 as an orientation preserving covering map such that g is the full preimage of $\sigma_d(g)$ under this covering map.
- (D4) all \sim -classes are finite.

Part (D3) of Definition 1.1 has an equivalent version. A *(positively oriented) hole* (a, b) of a compactum $Q \subset \mathbb{S}^1$ is a component of $\mathbb{S}^1 \setminus Q$ such that moving from a to b inside (a, b) is in the positive direction. Then (D3) is equivalent to the fact that for a \sim -class g either $\sigma_d(g)$ is a point or for each positively oriented hole (a, b) of g the positively oriented arc $(\sigma_d(a), \sigma_d(b))$ is a positively oriented hole of $\sigma_d(g)$.

For a σ_d -invariant lamination \sim we consider the *topological Julia set* $\mathbb{S}^1/\sim = J_\sim$ and the *topological polynomial* $f_\sim : J_\sim \rightarrow J_\sim$ induced by σ_d . The quotient map $p_\sim : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow J_\sim$ extends to the plane with the only non-trivial fibers being the convex hulls of \sim -classes. Using Moore's Theorem one can extend f_\sim to a branched-covering map $f_\sim : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ of the same degree. The complement of the unbounded component of $\mathbb{C} \setminus J_\sim$ is called the *filled-in topological Julia set* and is denoted K_\sim . If the lamination \sim is fixed, we may omit \sim from the notation. For points $a, b \in \mathbb{S}^1$, let \overline{ab} be the *chord* with endpoints a and b (if $a = b$, set $\overline{ab} = \{a\}$). For $A \subset \mathbb{S}^1$ let $\text{Ch}(A)$ be the *convex hull* of A in \mathbb{C} .

Definition 1.3. If A is a \sim -class, call an edge \overline{ab} of $\text{Bd}(\text{Ch}(A))$ a *leaf* (if $a = b$, call the leaf $\overline{aa} = \{a\}$ *degenerate*, cf. [Thu85]). Also, all points

of \mathbb{S}^1 are called *leaves*. Normally, leaves are denoted as above, or by a letter with a bar above it (\bar{b}, \bar{q} etc), or by ℓ . The family of all leaves of \sim , denoted by \mathcal{L}_\sim , is called the *geometric lamination generated by* \sim . Denote the union of all leaves of \mathcal{L}_\sim by \mathcal{L}_\sim^+ . Extend σ_d (keeping the notation) linearly over all *individual chords* in $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$, in particularly over leaves of \mathcal{L}_\sim . Note, that even though the extended σ_d is not well defined on the entire disk, it is well defined on \mathcal{L}_\sim^+ (and every individual chord in the disk). The closure of a non-empty component of $\mathbb{D} \setminus \mathcal{L}_\sim^+$ is called a *gap* of \sim . If G is a gap, we talk about *edges of* G ; if G is a gap or leaf, we call the set $G' = \mathbb{S}^1 \cap G$ the *basis of* G .

A gap or leaf U is said to be *preperiodic* if for some minimal $m > 0$ the set $\sigma_d^m(U')$ is periodic (i.e., $\sigma_d^{m+k}(U') = U'$ for some $k \geq 0$), and $U', \dots, \sigma_d^{m-1}(U')$ are not periodic. Then the number m is called the *preperiod* of U . If U is either periodic or preperiodic, we will call it *(pre)periodic*. A leaf ℓ is said to be *critical* if $\sigma(\ell)$ is a point. A gap U is said to be *critical* if $\sigma|_{\text{Bd}(U)}$ is not one-to-one (equivalently, if $\sigma_d|_{U'}$ is not one-to-one). We define *precritical* and *(pre)critical* objects similarly to the above.

Infinite gaps of a σ_d -invariant lamination \sim are called *Fatou gaps*. Let G be a Fatou gap; by [Kiw02] G is (pre)periodic under σ_d . If a Fatou gap G is periodic, then by [BL02a] its basis G' is a Cantor set and the quotient projection $\psi_G : \text{Bd}(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$, which collapses all edges of G to points, is such that ψ_G -preimages of points are points or single leaves.

Definition 1.4. Suppose that G is a periodic Fatou gap of minimal period n . By [BL02a] ψ_G semiconjugates $\sigma_d^n|_{\text{Bd}(G)}$ to a map $\hat{\sigma}_G = \hat{\sigma} : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ so that either (1) $\hat{\sigma} = \sigma_k : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1, k \geq 2$ or (2) $\hat{\sigma}$ is an irrational rotation. In case (1) call G a *gap of degree* k ; if $k = 2$, then G is said to be *quadratic*, and if $k = 3$, then G is said to be *cubic*. In case (2) G is called a *Siegel gap*. A (pre)periodic gap eventually mapped to a periodic gap of degree k (quadratic, cubic, Siegel) is also said to be of degree k (quadratic, cubic, Siegel). *Domains* (bounded components of the complement) of J_\sim are said to be *of degree* k , *quadratic*, *cubic* and *Siegel* if the corresponding gaps of \mathcal{L}_\sim are such.

Various types of gaps and domains described in Definition 1.4 correspond to various types of atoms of J_\sim ; as with gaps and domains, we keep the same terminology while replacing the word “gap” or “domain” by the word “atom”. Thus, the boundary of a (periodic) Siegel domain is called a *(periodic) Siegel atom*, the boundary of a (periodic) Fatou domain of degree $k > 1$ is called a *(periodic) Fatou atom* etc.

An atom A of J_\sim is said to be a *persistent cut-atom* if all its iterated f_\sim -images are cut-atoms. A *persistent cut-atom of degree 1* is either a non-(pre)periodic persistent cut-atom, or a (pre)periodic cut-atom of degree 1; (pre)periodic atoms of degree 1 are either (pre)periodic points or Siegel gaps (recall, that all Siegel gaps are (pre)periodic). A *persistent cut-atom of degree $k > 1$* is a Fatou atom of degree k . Let $\text{IC}_{f_\sim}(A)$ (or $\text{IC}(A)$ if \sim is fixed) be the smallest complete *invariant continuum* in J_\sim containing a set $A \subset J_\sim$; we call $\text{IC}(A)$ the *dynamical span* of A . A recurring theme in our paper is the fact that in some cases the dynamical span of a certain set A and the dynamical span of the subset $B \subset A$ consisting of all periodic elements of A with some extra-properties (e.g., being a periodic cut-atom, a periodic cut-atom of degree 1 etc) coincide. Also, call a periodic atom A of period n and degree 1 *rotational* if $\sigma_d^n|_{p^{-1}(A)}$ has **non-zero rotation number**. Finally, the ω -limit set $\omega(Z)$ of a set (e.g., a singleton) $Z \subset J_\sim$ is defined as

$$\omega(Z) = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{\bigcup_{i=n}^{\infty} f_\sim^i(Z)}.$$

Definition 1.5. The *(dynamical) core* $\text{COR}(f_\sim)$ of f_\sim is the dynamical span of the union of the ω -limit sets of all persistent cut-atoms. The union of all periodic cut-atoms of f_\sim is denoted by $\text{PC}(f_\sim) = \text{PC}$ and is called the *periodic core* of f_\sim .

The *(dynamical) core of degree 1* $\text{COR}_1(f_\sim)$ of f_\sim is the dynamical span of the ω -limit sets of all persistent cut-atoms of degree 1. The union of all periodic cut-atoms of f_\sim of degree 1 is denoted by $\text{PC}_1(f_\sim) = \text{PC}_1$ and is called the *periodic core of degree 1* of f_\sim .

The *(dynamical) rotational core* $\text{COR}_{\text{rot}}(f_\sim)$ of f_\sim is the dynamical span of the ω -limit sets of all wandering persistent cutpoints and all periodic rotational atoms. The union of all periodic rotational atoms of f_\sim is denoted by $\text{PC}_{\text{rot}}(f_\sim) = \text{PC}_{\text{rot}}$ and is called the *periodic rotational core* of f_\sim .

Clearly, $\text{COR}_{\text{rot}} \subset \text{COR}_1 \subset \text{COR}$ and $\text{PC}_{\text{rot}} \subset \text{PC}_1 \subset \text{PC}$. The notion of a core (and even the terminology) is motivated by unimodal dynamics. Take a unimodal map $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that $f(0) = f(1) = 0$ is a *topologically repelling* fixed point (i.e., all points in a small neighborhood of 0 are mapped farther away from 0) and denote the unique extremum of f by c ; to avoid trivialities let $0 < f^2(c) < c < f(c) < 1$ and let there be no fixed points in $(0, f^2(c))$. Then all cutpoints of $[0, 1]$ (i.e., all points of $(0, 1)$) are eventually mapped to the forward invariant interval $I_f = [f^2(c), f(c)]$, called the *(dynamical) core*

of f . Clearly, this is related to Definition 1.5. The so-called *growing trees* [BL02a] are also related to the notion of the dynamical core.

One of the aims of our paper is to illustrate the analogy between the dynamics of topological polynomials on their *cutpoints* and *cut-atoms* and interval dynamics. E.g., it is known, that for interval maps periodic points and critical points play a significant, if not decisive, role. Similar results can be obtained for topological polynomials too. Observe, that in the case of dendrites the notions become simpler and some results can be strengthened. Indeed, first of all in that case we can talk about cutpoints only. Second, in this case $\text{COR} = \text{COR}_1$ and $\text{PC} = \text{PC}_1$. A priori, in that case COR_{rot} could be strictly smaller than COR , however Theorem 1.6 shows that in this case $\text{COR}_{\text{rot}} = \text{COR}$.

Theorem 1.6. *The dynamical core of f_{\sim} coincides with $\text{IC}(\text{PC}(f_{\sim}))$. The dynamical core of degree 1 of f_{\sim} coincides with $\text{IC}(\text{PC}_1(f_{\sim}))$. The rotational dynamical core coincides with $\text{IC}(\text{PC}_{\text{rot}}(f_{\sim}))$. If J_{\sim} is a dendrite, then $\text{COR} = \text{IC}(\text{PC}_{\text{rot}}(f_{\sim}))$.*

There are two other main results in Section 3. As the dynamics on Fatou gaps is simple, it is natural to consider the dynamics of gaps/leaves which never map to Fatou gaps, or the dynamics of gaps/leaves which never map to ‘maximal concatenations’ of Fatou gaps which we call *super-gaps* (these notions are made precise in Section 3). We prove that the dynamical span of limit sets of all persistent cut-atoms which never map to the p_{\sim} -images of super-gaps coincides with the dynamical span of all periodic rotational cut-atoms located outside the p_{\sim} -images of super-gaps. In fact, the ‘dendritic’ part of Theorem 1.6 follows from that result.

A result similar to Theorem 1.6, using critical points and atoms instead of periodic ones, is proven in Theorem 3.12. Namely, an atom A is *critical* if either A is a critical point of f_{\sim} , or $f_{\sim}|_A$ is not one-to-one. In Theorem 3.12 we prove, in particular, that various cores of a topological polynomial f_{\sim} coincide with the dynamical span of critical atoms of the restriction of f_{\sim} onto these cores.

If J_{\sim} is a dendrite, we can replace critical atoms in $\text{COR}(f_{\sim})$ by critical points; this is closely related to the interval, even unimodal, case. Thus, Theorem 1.6 can be viewed as a generalization of the corresponding results for maps of the interval: if g is a piecewise-monotone interval map then the closure of the union of the limit sets of all its points coincides with the closure of the union of its periodic points (see, e.g., [Blo95], where this is deduced from similar results which hold for all continuous interval maps, and references therein).

Theorem 1.6 shows the importance of the periodic cores of f_\sim . In the second half of the paper we concentrate on the cubic case and describe cubic topological polynomials such that their laminations have only isolated leaves (such laminations have a dynamical rotational core consisting of at most one atom which, by Theorem 1.6, is equivalent to having periodic rotational core of no more than one atom). In fact, it is easy to show that the quadratic laminations with at most one periodic rotational atom are exactly those with only isolated leaves, and furthermore, such laminations form the Main Cardioid CA_2 . The corresponding description in the cubic case is more involved, see Theorem 6.3.

Organization of the paper. In Section 2, we review the terminology of geometric laminations, due to Thurston, and discuss some general properties of invariant laminations. Section 3 contains the explicit descriptions of the dynamical core, in particular, the proof of Theorem 1.6. In Section 4, we classify invariant quadratic gaps of cubic laminations. With every such gap, we associate its so-called *canonical lamination*. Section 5 proceeds with a similar study of invariant rotational gaps. Finally, in Section 6, we describe all cubic invariant laminations with only isolated leaves.

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2. PRELIMINARIES

In this section, we go over well-known facts concerning laminations. We also quote some topological results used in what follows.

Let \mathbb{D} be the open unit disk and $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$ be the complex sphere. For a compactum $X \subset \mathbb{C}$, let $U^\infty(X)$ be the unbounded component of $\mathbb{C} \setminus X$. The topological hull of X equals $\text{Th}(X) = \mathbb{C} \setminus U^\infty(X)$ (often we use $U^\infty(X)$ for $\widehat{\mathbb{C}} \setminus \text{Th}(X)$, including the point at ∞). If X is a continuum, then $\text{Th}(X)$ is a *non-separating* continuum, and there exists a Riemann map $\Psi_X : \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \setminus \overline{\mathbb{D}} \rightarrow U^\infty(X)$; we always normalize it so that $\Psi_X(\infty) = \infty$ and $\Psi'_X(z)$ tends to a positive real limit as $z \rightarrow \infty$.

Consider a polynomial P of degree $d \geq 2$ with Julia set J_P and filled-in Julia set $K_P = \text{Th}(J_P)$. Clearly, J_P is unshielded. Extend $z^d : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ to a map θ_d on $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}$. If J_P is connected then $\Psi_{K_P} = \Psi : \mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{\mathbb{D}} \rightarrow U^\infty(K_P)$ is such that $\Psi \circ \theta_d = P \circ \Psi$ on the complement to the closed unit disk [DH85a, Mil00]. If J_P is locally connected, then Ψ extends to a continuous function $\overline{\Psi} : \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \setminus \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{C}} \setminus K_P$, and $\overline{\Psi} \circ \theta_d = P \circ \overline{\Psi}$ on

the complement of the open unit disk; thus, we obtain a continuous surjection $\overline{\Psi}: \text{Bd}(\mathbb{D}) \rightarrow J_P$ (the *Carathéodory loop*). Identify $\mathbb{S}^1 = \text{Bd}(\mathbb{D})$ with \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} .

Let J_P be locally connected, and set $\psi = \overline{\Psi}|_{\mathbb{S}^1}$. Define an equivalence relation \sim_P on \mathbb{S}^1 by $x \sim_P y$ if and only if $\psi(x) = \psi(y)$, and call it the (σ_d -invariant) *lamination of P* . Equivalence classes of \sim_P are pairwise *unlinked*: their Euclidian convex hulls are disjoint. The topological Julia set $\mathbb{S}^1 / \sim_P = J_{\sim_P}$ is homeomorphic to J_P , and the topological polynomial $f_{\sim_P}: J_{\sim_P} \rightarrow J_{\sim_P}$ is topologically conjugate to $P|_{J_P}$. One can extend the conjugacy between $P|_{J_P}$ and $f_{\sim_P}: J_{\sim_P} \rightarrow J_{\sim_P}$ to a conjugacy on the entire plane.

An important particular case is that when J_{\sim} is a *dendrite* (a locally connected continuum containing no simple closed curve) and so $\widehat{\mathbb{C}} \setminus J_{\sim}$ is a simply connected neighborhood of infinity. It is easy to see that if a lamination \sim has no domains (in other words, if convex hulls of all \sim -classes partition the entire unit disk), then the quotient space \mathbb{S}^1 / \sim is a dendrite.

2.1. Geometric laminations. The connection between laminations, understood as equivalence relations, and the original approach of Thurston's [Thu85], can be explained once we introduce a few key notions. Assume that a σ_d -invariant lamination \sim is given.

Thurston's idea was to study similar collections of chords in \mathbb{D} abstractly, i.e., without assuming that they are generated by an equivalence relation on the circle with specific properties.

Definition 2.1 (cf. [Thu85]). A *geometric prelamination* \mathcal{L} is a set of (possibly degenerate) chords in $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ such that any two distinct chords from \mathcal{L} meet at most in an endpoint of both of them; \mathcal{L} is called a *geometric lamination (geo-lamination)* if all points of \mathbb{S}^1 belong to elements of \mathcal{L} , and $\bigcup \mathcal{L}$ is closed. Elements of \mathcal{L} are called *leaves* of \mathcal{L} (thus, some leaves may be degenerate). The union of all leaves of \mathcal{L} is denoted by \mathcal{L}^+ .

Definition 2.2. Suppose that \mathcal{L} is a geo-lamination. The closure of a non-empty component of $\mathbb{D} \setminus \mathcal{L}^+$ is called a *gap* of \mathcal{L} . Thus, given a geo-lamination \mathcal{L} we obtain a cover of $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ by gaps of \mathcal{L} and (perhaps, degenerate) leaves of \mathcal{L} which do not lie on the boundary of a gap of \mathcal{L} (equivalently, are not isolated in \mathbb{D} from either side). Elements of this cover are called \mathcal{L} -sets. Observe that the intersection of two different \mathcal{L} -sets is at most a leaf.

In the case when $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\sim}$ is generated by an invariant lamination \sim , gaps might be of two kinds: finite gaps which are convex hulls

of \sim -classes and infinite gaps which are closures of *domains* (of \sim), i.e. components of $\mathbb{D} \setminus \mathcal{L}_\sim^+$ which are not interiors of convex hulls of \sim -classes.

Definition 2.3 (cf. [Thu85]). A geometric (pre)lamination \mathcal{L} is said to be an *invariant* geo-lamination of degree d if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) (Leaf invariance) For each leaf $\ell \in \mathcal{L}$, the set $\sigma_d(\ell)$ is a (perhaps degenerate) leaf in \mathcal{L} . For every non-degenerate leaf $\ell \in \mathcal{L}$, there are d pairwise disjoint leaves ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_d in \mathcal{L} such that for each i , $\sigma_d(\ell_i) = \ell$.
- (2) (Gap invariance) For a gap G of \mathcal{L} , the set $H = \text{Ch}(\sigma_d(G'))$ is a (possibly degenerate) leaf, or a gap of \mathcal{L} , in which case $\sigma_d|_{\text{Bd}(G)} : \text{Bd}(G) \rightarrow \text{Bd}(H)$ (by Definition 1.3 σ_d is defined on $\text{Bd}(G)$) is a positively oriented composition of a monotone map and a covering map (a *monotone map* is a map such that the full preimage of any connected set is connected).

Note that some geo-laminations are not generated by equivalence relations. We will use a special extension $\sigma_{d,\mathcal{L}}^* = \sigma_d^*$ of σ_d to the closed unit disk associated with \mathcal{L} . On \mathbb{S}^1 and all leaves of \mathcal{L} , we set $\sigma_d^* = \sigma_d$ (in Definition 1.3, σ_d was extended over all chords in $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$, including leaves of \mathcal{L}). Otherwise, define σ_d^* on the interiors of gaps using a standard barycentric construction (see [Thu85]). Sometimes we lighten the notation and use σ_d instead of σ_d^* . We will mostly use the map σ_d^* in the case $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_\sim$ for some invariant lamination \sim .

Definition 2.4. A leaf of a lamination \sim is called *critical* if its endpoints have the same image. A \mathcal{L}_\sim -set G is said to be *critical* if $\sigma_d|_{G'}$ is k -to-1 for some $k > 1$. E.g., a periodic Siegel gap is a non-critical \sim -set, on whose basis the first return map is not one-to-one because there must be critical leaves in the boundaries of gaps from its orbit.

We need more notation. Let $a, b \in \mathbb{S}^1$. By $[a, b], (a, b)$ etc we denote the appropriate *positively oriented* circle arcs from a to b . By $|I|$ we denote the length of an arc I .

Lemma 2.5. *If \bar{q} is a leaf of a σ_d -invariant geo-lamination \mathcal{L} and I is a closed circle arc with the same endpoints as \bar{q} such that $|I| \geq \frac{1}{d}$, then either \bar{q} is critical, or there exists a set G with $G' \subset I$ such that G is either a critical \mathcal{L} -set or a critical leaf.*

Note that a critical leaf may not be an \mathcal{L} -set.

Proof. Let $\bar{q} = \overline{ab}$ and $I = [a, b]$. Assume that there are no critical leaves among those with endpoints in I ; then there exists $k > 0$

with $\frac{k-1}{d} < |I| < \frac{k}{d}$. For each leaf \overline{xy} whose hole (x, y) is contained in I let $\lambda(\overline{xy})$ be the minimal distance from $||[x, y]||$ to the set $T = \{\frac{1}{d}, \frac{2}{d}, \dots, \frac{k-1}{d}\}$. Clearly, there is a leaf $\ell = \overline{xy}$ such that $\lambda(\ell) = \gamma > 0$ is minimal, and its well-defined side S such that any chord $\hat{\ell}$, close to ℓ from that side, has $\lambda(\hat{\ell}) < \lambda(\ell)$. Hence ℓ is an edge of a gap G located on this very side of ℓ . Moreover, G is located in the component of $\mathbb{D} \setminus \overline{ab}$ containing ℓ . Indeed, this is clear if $\ell \neq \bar{q}$. On the other hand, if $\ell = \bar{q}$ then any leaf ℓ_1 with endpoints outside $[a, b]$ gives $\lambda(\ell_1) > \lambda(\ell)$ because we measure the distance from $||[x, y]||$ to the set $\{\frac{1}{d}, \frac{2}{d}, \dots, \frac{k-1}{d}\}$ but not to $\frac{k}{d}$.

Assume first that $||[x, y]|| = \frac{i}{d} + \gamma$, where $1 \leq i \leq k-1$. Then the side S of ℓ is the one not facing \bar{q} , but facing the circle arc $[x, y]$. Hence, $\sigma_d(G') \subset [\sigma(x), \sigma(y)]$. Assume that G is not critical. Then it maps onto its image one-to-one, preserving orientation. Thus the points of G' belong to $\sigma_d^{-1}[\sigma_d(x), \sigma_d(y)]$, but not to the same component of this set. This follows since $\sigma_d^{-1}([\sigma_d(x), \sigma_d(y)])$ consists of d disjoint intervals of length $\gamma \leq \frac{1}{2d}$ and $||[x, y]|| > \frac{1}{d}$. Choose an edge $\ell' = \overline{x'y'}$ of G connecting points from distinct components of $\sigma_d^{-1}[\sigma_d(x), \sigma_d(y)]$ so that $[x', y']$ is a positively oriented arc. It follows that $||[x', y']|| > \frac{1}{d}$ while $||[\sigma_d(x'), \sigma_d(y')]|| < ||[\sigma_d(x), \sigma_d(y)]||$, contradicting the choice of \overline{xy} . The case when $[x, y] = \frac{i}{d} - \gamma$, $1 \leq i \leq k-1$, can be considered similarly. \square

2.2. Laminational sets and their basic properties.

Definition 2.6. Let $f : X \rightarrow X$ be a self-mapping of a set X . For a set $G \subset X$, define the *return time* (to G) of $x \in G$ as the least positive integer n_x such that $f^{n_x}(x) \in G$, or infinity if there is no such integer. Let $n = \min_{y \in G} n_y$, define $D_G = \{x : n_x = n\}$, and call the map $f^n : D_G \rightarrow G$ the *remap* (of G). Similarly, we talk about *refixed*, *reperiodic* points (of a certain *reperiod*), and *reorbits* of points in G .

E.g., if G is the boundary of a periodic Fatou domain of period n of a topological polynomial f_\sim whose images are all pairwise disjoint until $f_\sim^n(G) = G$, then $D_G = G$ and the corresponding remap on $D_G = G$ is the same as f_\sim^n .

Definition 2.7. If $A \subset \mathbb{S}^1$ is a closed set such that all the sets $\text{Ch}(\sigma^i(A))$ are pairwise disjoint, then A is called *wandering*. If there exists $n \geq 1$ such that all the sets $\text{Ch}(\sigma^i(A))$, $i = 0, \dots, n-1$ have pairwise disjoint interiors while $\sigma^n(A) = A$, then A is called *periodic* of period n . If there exists $m > 0$ such that all $\text{Ch}(\sigma^i(A))$, $0 \leq i \leq m+n-1$ have pairwise disjoint interiors and $\sigma^m(A)$ is periodic of period n , then we call A *preperiodic*. Moreover, suppose that A is wandering, periodic or preperiodic, and for every $i \geq 0$ and every hole (a, b) of $\sigma^i(A)$

either $\sigma(a) = \sigma(b)$ or the positively oriented arc $(\sigma(a), \sigma(b))$ is a hole of $\sigma^{i+1}(A)$. Then we call A (and $\text{Ch}(A)$) a *laminational set*; we call both A and $\text{Ch}(A)$ *finite* if A is finite. A *stand alone gap* is defined as a laminational set with non-empty interior.

We say that a closed set $A \subset \mathbb{S}^1$ (and its convex hull) is a *semi-laminational set* if, for every hole (x, y) of A , we have $\sigma_d(x) = \sigma_d(y)$, or the open arc $(\sigma_d(x), \sigma_d(y))$ is a hole of A . Note that we do not assume that $\sigma_d(A) = A$ (if this holds, then A is an invariant laminational set).

Recall that in Definition 1.4 we defined Fatou gaps G of various degrees as well as Siegel gaps. Given a periodic Fatou gap G we also introduced the monotone map ψ_G which semiconjugates $\sigma_d|_{\text{Bd}(G)}$ and the appropriate model map $\hat{\sigma}_G : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$. This construction can be also done for stand alone Fatou gaps G .

Indeed, consider the basis $G \cap \mathbb{S}^1 = G'$ of G (see Definition 1.3) as a subset of $\text{Bd}(G)$. It is well-known that G' coincides with the union $A \cup B$ of two well-defined sets, where A is a Cantor subset of G' or an empty set and B is a countable set. In the case when $A = \emptyset$, the map ψ_G simply collapses $\text{Bd}(G)$ to a point. However, if $A \neq \emptyset$, one can define a semiconjugacy $\psi_G : \text{Bd}(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ which collapses all holes of G' to points. As in Definition 1.4, the map ψ_G semiconjugates $\sigma_d|_{\text{Bd}(G)}$ to a circle map which is either an irrational rotation or the map σ_k , $k \geq 2$. Depending on the type of this map we can introduce for periodic infinite laminational sets terminology similar to Definition 1.4. In particular, if $\sigma_d|_{\text{Bd}(G)}$ is semiconjugate to σ_k , $k \geq 2$ we say that G is a *stand alone Fatou gap of degree k* .

Definition 2.8. If G is a periodic laminational set such that G' is finite and contains no refixed points, then G is said to be a *finite (periodic) rotational set*. Finite rotational sets and Siegel gaps G are called *(periodic) rotational sets*. If such G is invariant, we call it an *invariant rotational set*.

The maps σ_k serve as models of remaps on periodic gaps of degree $k \geq 2$. For rotational sets, models of remaps are rotations.

Definition 2.9. A number τ is said to be the *rotation number* of a periodic set G if for every $x \in G'$ the circular order of points in the reorbit of x is the same as the order of points $0, \text{Rot}_\tau(0), \dots$ where $\text{Rot}_\tau : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ is the rigid rotation by the angle τ .

It is easy to see that to each rotational set G , one can associate its well-defined rotation number $\tau_G = \tau$ (in the case of a finite rotational set, the property that endpoints of holes are mapped to endpoints of

holes implies that the circular order on G' remains unchanged under σ). Since G' contains no refixed points by our assumption, $\tau \neq 0$. Given a topological polynomial f_\sim and an f_\sim -periodic point x of period n , we can associate to x the rotation number $\rho(x)$ of σ_d^n restricted to the \sim -class $p_\sim^{-1}(x)$, corresponding to x (recall, that $p_\sim : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow J_\sim = \mathbb{S}^1 / \sim$ is the quotient map associated to \sim); then if $\rho(x) \neq 0$ the set $p_\sim^{-1}(x)$ is rotational, but if $\rho(x) = 0$ then the set $p_\sim^{-1}(x)$ is not rotational.

The following result allows one to find fixed laminational sets of specific types in some parts of the disk; for the proof see [BFMOT10].

Theorem 2.10. *Let \sim be a σ_d -invariant lamination. Consider the topological polynomial f_\sim extended over \mathbb{C} . Suppose that $e_1, \dots, e_m \in J_\sim$ are m points, and $X \subset K_\sim$ is a component of $K_\sim \setminus \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ such that for each i we have $e_i \in \overline{X}$ and either $f_\sim(e_i) = e_i$ and the rotation number $\rho(e_i) = 0$, or $f_\sim(e_i)$ belongs to the component of $K_\sim \setminus \{e_i\}$ which contains X . Then at least one of the following claims holds:*

- (1) *X contains an invariant domain of degree $k > 1$;*
- (2) *X contains an invariant Siegel domain;*
- (3) *$X \cap J_\sim$ contains a fixed point with non-zero rotation number.*

Observe that for dendritic topological Julia sets J_\sim the claim is easier as cases (1) and (2) above are impossible. Thus, in the dendritic case Theorem 2.10 implies that there exists a rotational fixed point in $X \cap J_\sim$.

Let U be a laminational set. For every edge ℓ of U , let $H_U(\ell)$ denote the hole of U that shares both endpoints with ℓ (if U is fixed, we may drop the subscript in the above notation). This is well-defined if U is a gap. If $U = \ell$ is a leaf, then there are two arc-components of $\mathbb{S}^1 \setminus U$, and each time $H_U(\ell)$ is needed, we explain which arc we mean. The hole $H_U(\ell)$ is called the *hole of U behind (at) ℓ* . In this situation we define $|\ell|_U$ as $|H_U(\ell)|$. It is also convenient to consider similar notions for a closed connected union A of laminational sets. Given a leaf $\ell \in A$, it may happen that A is contained in the closure of a unique component of $\mathbb{D} \setminus \ell$. Then the other component of $\mathbb{D} \setminus \ell$ is bounded by ℓ and an arc open in \mathbb{S}^1 , called the *hole of A behind (at) ℓ* , and denoted by $H_A(\ell)$. As before, set $|\ell|_A = |H_A(\ell)|$. Observe that distinct holes of A are pairwise disjoint.

Suppose that G is a laminational set. Mostly, the holes of G map increasingly onto the holes of $\sigma_d(G)$. However, if the length of a hole is at least $\frac{1}{d}$, a different phenomenon takes place. Namely, suppose that there is an edge \overline{ab} of G such that the open arc (a, b) is a hole of G . Suppose that $\frac{k}{d} < |(a, b)| < \frac{k+1}{d}$. By definition, $(\sigma_d(a), \sigma_d(b))$ is a hole

of $\sigma_d(G)$. The map σ_d maps $(a, b - \frac{k}{d})$ onto $(\sigma_d(a), \sigma_d(b))$ increasingly and then wraps $[b - \frac{k}{d}, b)$ around the circle exactly k times. This shows the importance of holes that are longer than $\frac{1}{d}$ as these are the only holes which the map σ_d does not take one-to-one onto the “next” hole.

Definition 2.11. If ℓ is an edge of a σ_d -laminational set G such that its hole $H_G(\ell)$ is not shorter than $\frac{1}{d}$, then ℓ is called a *major edge of G (with respect to σ_d)* (or simply a *major of G (with respect to σ_d)*, and $H_G(\ell)$ is called a *major hole of G (with respect to σ_d)*.

Observe that some leaves which are not majors of G with respect to σ_d may become majors of G with respect to higher powers of σ_d .

Lemma 2.12. (1) *If ℓ is any chord, then there exists a component of $\mathbb{S}^1 \setminus \ell$ of length at least $\frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{1}{d}$.*

(2) *Suppose that $\ell = \overline{xy}$ is a non-invariant leaf of an invariant semi-laminational set Q . Then there exists n such that $H_Q(\sigma_d^n(\ell))$ is of length at least $\frac{1}{d}$, and ℓ is either (pre)critical, or (pre)periodic. In particular, an edge of a (pre)periodic infinite gap of a geo-lamination is either (pre)periodic or (pre)critical.*

(3) *For any edge ℓ of a laminational set G there exists n such that $\sigma_d^n(\ell)$ is a major of $\sigma_d^n(G)$. If G is periodic, then ℓ is either (pre)critical, or (pre)periodic.*

Proof. (1) Left to the reader.

(2) For any i , set $T_i = H_Q(\sigma_d^i(\ell))$. If $|T_i| < \frac{1}{d}$ then $|T_{i+1}| = |\sigma_d(T_i)| = d|T_i|$ proving the first claim of (2).

Suppose that ℓ is not precritical. Then all arcs T_i are non-degenerate. Hence in this case we can divide the orbit of ℓ into segments, each ending with a leaf $\sigma_d^n(\ell)$ such that $|T_n| > \frac{1}{d}$. Since there cannot be more than d such arcs T_n , we conclude that ℓ must be (pre)periodic.

(3) If ℓ is precritical, choose n such that $\sigma_d^n(\ell)$ is a critical leaf; clearly, then $\sigma_d^n(\ell)$ is a major of $\sigma_d^n(G)$. Otherwise suppose first that G is such that for some minimal t the set $(\sigma_d^*)^t(G)$ is a leaf. Then it suffices to observe that there exists a component of $\mathbb{S}^1 \setminus (\sigma_d^*)^t(G)$ which is longer than or equal to $\frac{1}{d}$ and that we can take $n = t$. So, we may assume that ℓ is non-(pre)critical and no image of G is a leaf. As in (2), we observe that if ℓ is not a major, then

$$|H_{(\sigma_d^*)^{n+1}(G)}(\sigma_d^{n+1}(\ell))| = |\sigma_d^*(H_{(\sigma_d^*)^n(G)}(\sigma_d^n(\ell)))| = d|H_{(\sigma_d^*)^n(G)}(\sigma_d^n(\ell))|.$$

This proves the first claim. The second claim follows from the same arguments as used in the proof of (2). \square

Lemma 2.13. *An edge of an invariant laminational set G is a major if and only if the closure of its hole contains a fixed point. Moreover, an edge of an invariant laminational set G which does not have fixed vertices is a major if and only if its hole contains a fixed point.*

Proof. Let ℓ be an edge of G . The case when ℓ has fixed endpoints is left to the reader. Otherwise if $|H_G(\ell)| < 1/d$, then $H_G(\ell)$ maps onto the hole $\sigma_d(H_G(\ell))$ one-to-one. Since in this case $\sigma_d(H_G(\ell))$ is disjoint from $H_G(\ell)$, we see that $H_G(\ell)$ contains no fixed points. On the other hand, suppose that $|H_G(\ell)| \geq 1/d$. Then $\sigma_d(H_G(\ell))$ covers the entire \mathbb{S}^1 while the images the endpoints of $H_G(\ell)$ are outside $H_G(\ell)$. This implies that there exist a fixed point a in $\overline{H_G(\ell)}$, and by the assumption we see that $a \in \overline{H_G(\ell)}$. \square

If G is a stand alone Fatou gap, then the map ψ_G is defined on the boundary of G . If ℓ is any chord connecting two points $x, y \in G'$, then we define the ψ_G -image of ℓ as the chord connecting $\psi_G(x)$ with $\psi_G(y)$ (this chord may be degenerate).

Lemma 2.14. *Suppose that G is a stand alone Fatou gap of degree $k > 1$ and period n . Suppose also that \sim is a σ_d -invariant lamination. If no leaf of \sim crosses any major of G (understood as majors of G with respect to σ_d^n) inside \mathbb{D} , then the ψ_G -images of leaves of \sim form an invariant geo-lamination $\mathcal{L}_{\psi_G(\sim)}$ of degree k .*

Proof. Observe that ψ_G semi-conjugates the restriction of σ_d^n to $\text{Bd}(G)$ with the appropriate σ_k . We want to apply the projection ψ_G to the leaves of \sim which cross G .

It follows from the definition of a major that if a leaf \bar{q} of \sim intersects (in \mathbb{D}) two non-major edges ℓ, ℓ'' of G that have distinct images under σ_d^n then $\sigma_d^n(\bar{q})$ intersects σ_d^n -images of ℓ, ℓ'' . By Lemma 2.12(3) both ℓ and ℓ'' will eventually map to majors of G ; on the other hand, no leaf of \sim (in particular, no image of \bar{q}) can intersect majors of G in \mathbb{D} . Hence on some step the appropriate image of \bar{q} will have to intersect two edges of G with equal images. This implies that the ψ_G -projection of this image of \bar{q} is a σ_k -critical leaf. Otherwise leaves of \sim cannot cross edges of G in \mathbb{D} .

It is easy to see that this implies that the ψ_G -images of leaves of \sim intersecting G form a geo-lamination. The properties of geo-laminations generated by laminations, and the description of the way leaves of \sim can intersect edges of G given in the previous paragraph now show that the induced in \mathbb{S}^1 geo-lamination $\psi_G(\mathcal{L}_\sim)$ is σ_k -invariant. \square

2.3. Cubic laminations. By cubic laminations we mean σ_3 -invariant laminations. By definition, the rotation number of a periodic rotational set is not 0. Thus, the horizontal diameter-leaf $\overline{Di} = \overline{0\frac{1}{2}}$ is not a rotational set (we think of 0 and $\frac{1}{2}$ as being elements of $\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{S}^1$; if we realize \mathbb{S}^1 as the unit circle in the plane of complex numbers, then 0 and $\frac{1}{2}$ will turn into 1 and -1). However, we often think of \overline{Di} along the same lines as when we consider periodic (invariant) rotational sets.

Definition 2.15. The major of an invariant rotational set G whose major hole contains 0 is called the *0-major* (of G). The major of G whose major hole contains $\frac{1}{2}$ is said to be the $\frac{1}{2}$ -*major* (of G).

3. DYNAMICAL CORE

In Section 3 we fix \sim which is a σ_d -invariant lamination, study the dynamical properties of the topological polynomial $f_\sim : J_\sim \rightarrow J_\sim$, and discuss its dynamical core COR_{f_\sim} . For brevity, we write f , J , p , COR etc for f_\sim , J_\sim , $p_\sim : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow J$, COR_{f_\sim} , respectively, throughout Section 3. Note that, by definition, every topological Julia set J in this section is locally connected.

3.1. Proof of Theorem 1.6. Lemma 3.1 studies intersections between atoms and complete invariant continua.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $X \subset J$ be an invariant complete continuum and A be an atom intersecting X but not contained in X . Then $A \cap X = \{x\}$ is a singleton, A is the boundary of a Fatou domain, and one of the following holds: (1) for some k we have $f^i(A) \cap X = \{f^i(x)\}$, $i < k$ and $f^k(A) \subset X$, or (2) $f^i(A) \cap X = \{f^i(x)\}$ for all i and there exists the smallest n such that $f^n(A)$ is the boundary of a periodic Fatou domain of degree $r > 1$ with $f^n(x)$ being a reflexed point of $f^n(A)$.*

Proof. Since X is complete, we may assume that $A \cap X = \{x\}$ is a singleton and A is the boundary of a Fatou domain such that $f^i(A) \cap X = \{f^i(x)\}$ for all i . Choose the smallest n such that $f^n(A)$ is periodic. If $f^n(x)$ is not reflexed in $f^n(A)$, then another point from the orbit of x belongs to $f^n(A) \cap X$, a contradiction. \square

In the next lemma we study one-to-one maps on complete continua. To do so we need a few definitions. The set of all critical points of f is denoted by $\text{Cr}_f = \text{Cr}$. The p -preimage of Cr is denoted by Cr_\sim . We also denote the ω -limit set of Cr by $\omega(\text{Cr})$ and its p -preimage by $\omega(\text{Cr}_\sim)$. A *critical atom* is the p -image of a critical gap or a critical leaf of \mathcal{L}_\sim . Thus, the family of critical atoms includes all critical points of f and boundaries of all bounded components of $\mathbb{C} \setminus J$ on which f

is of degree greater than 1 while boundaries of Siegel domains are not critical atoms. An atom of J is said to be *precritical* if it eventually maps to a critical atom.

Lemma 3.2. *Suppose that $X \subset J$ is a complete continuum containing no critical atoms. Then $f|_X$ is one-to-one.*

Proof. Otherwise choose points $x, y \in X$ with $f(x) = f(y)$ and connect x and y with an arc $I \subset X$. If there are no Fatou domains with boundaries in X , then I is unique. Otherwise for each Fatou domain U with $\text{Bd}(U) \subset X$, separating x from y in X , there are two points $i_U, t_U \in \text{Bd}(U)$, each of which separates x from y in X , such that I must contain one of the two subarcs of $\text{Bd}(U)$ with endpoints i_U, t_U . Note that $f(I)$ is not a dendrite since otherwise there must exist a critical point of $f|_I$. Hence we can choose a minimal subarc $I' \subset I$ so that $f(I')$ is a closed Jordan curve (then $f|_{I'}$ is one-to-one except for the endpoints x', y' of I' mapped into the same point).

It follows that $f(I')$ is the boundary of a Fatou domain U (otherwise there are points of J “shielded” from infinity by points of $f(I')$ which is impossible). The set $f^{-1}(U)$ is a finite union of Fatou domains, and I' is contained in the boundary of $f^{-1}(U)$. Therefore, there are two possible cases. Suppose that I' is a finite concatenation of at least two arcs, each arc lying on the boundary of some component of $f^{-1}(U)$. Then, as I' passes from one boundary to another, it must pass through a critical point, a contradiction. Second, I' is contained in the boundary of a single component V of $f^{-1}(U)$ which implies that $\text{Bd}(V) \subset X$ is a critical atom, a contradiction. \square

Clearly, (pre)critical atoms are dense. In fact, they are also dense in a stronger sense. To explain this, we need the following definition. For a topological space X , a set $A \subset X$ is called *continuum-dense* (or *condense*) in X if $A \cap Z \neq \emptyset$ for each non-degenerate continuum $Z \subset X$ (being non-degenerate means containing more than one point). The notion was introduced in [BOT06] in a different context.

Also, let us introduce a relative version of the notion of a critical atom. Namely, let $X \subset J$ be a complete continuum. A point $a \in X$ is *critical with respect to X* if in a neighborhood U of a in X the map $f|_U$ is not one-to-one. An atom $A \subset X$ is *critical with respect to X* if it is either a critical point with respect to X or a Fatou atom $A \subset X$ of degree greater than 1.

Lemma 3.3. *Let $I \subset X \subset J$ be two non-degenerate continua such that X is complete and invariant. Suppose that X is not a Siegel atom. Then $f^n(I)$ contains a critical atom of $f|_X$ for some n . Thus,*

(pre)critical atoms are condense in J (every continuum in J intersects a (pre)critical atom).

Proof. If I contains more than one point of the boundary $\text{Bd}(U)$ of a Fatou domain U , then it contains an arc $K \subset \text{Bd}(U)$. As all Fatou domains are (pre)periodic, K maps eventually to a subarc K' of the boundary $\text{Bd}(V)$ of a periodic Fatou domain V . If V is of degree greater than 1, then eventually K' covers $\text{Bd}(V)$; since in this case $\text{Bd}(V)$ is a critical atom of $f|_X$, we are done. If V is Siegel, then eventually K' covers all points of $\text{Bd}(V)$. Since we assume that X is not a Siegel atom, it follows that a critical point of $f|_X$ belongs to $\text{Bd}(V)$, and again we are done. Thus, we may assume that I intersects boundaries of Fatou domains at most in single points.

By [BL02a] I is not wandering; we may assume that $I \cap f(I) \neq \emptyset$. Set $L = \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} f^k(I)$. Then L is connected and $f(L) \subset L$. If \overline{L} contains a Jordan curve Q , then we may assume that Q is the boundary of an invariant Fatou domain. If $L \cap Q = \emptyset$, then L is in a single component of $J \setminus Q$, hence $\overline{L} \cap Q$ is at most one point, a contradiction. Choose the smallest k with $f^k(I) \cap Q \neq \emptyset$; by the assumption $f^k(I) \cap Q = \{q\}$ is a singleton. Since the orbit of I cannot be contained in the union of components of $J \setminus \{q\}$, disjoint from Q , then there exists m with $f^m(I) \cap Q$ not a singleton, a contradiction.

Hence \overline{L} is an invariant dendrite, and all cutpoints of \overline{L} belong to images of I . Suppose that no cutpoint of \overline{L} is critical. Then $f|_{\overline{L}}$ is a homeomorphism (if two points of \overline{L} map to one point, there must exist a critical point in the open arc connecting them). Now, it is proven in [BFMOT10] that if $D \subset J$ is an invariant dendrite, then it contains infinitely many periodic cutpoints. Hence we can choose two points $x, y \in \overline{L}$ and a number r such that $f^r(x) = x, f^r(y) = y$. Then the arc $I' \subset \overline{L}$ connecting x and y is invariant under the map f^r which is one-to-one on I' . Clearly, this is impossible inside J (it is easy to see that a self-homeomorphism of an interval with fixed endpoints and finitely many fixed points overall must have a fixed point attracting from at least one side which is impossible in J). \square

Let ℓ be a leaf of \mathcal{L}_{\sim} . We equip \mathcal{L}_{\sim} with the topology induced by the Hausdorff metric. Then \mathcal{L}_{\sim} is a compact and metric space. Suppose that a leaf ℓ has a neighborhood which contains at most countably many *non-degenerate* leaves of \mathcal{L}_{\sim} . Call such leaves *countably isolated* and denote the family of all such leaves $\text{CI}_{\sim} = \text{CI}$. Clearly, CI is open in \mathcal{L}_{\sim} . Moreover, CI is countable. To see this note that CI , being a subset of \mathcal{L}_{\sim} , is second countable and, hence, Lindelöf. Hence there exists a countable cover of CI all of whose elements are countable

and CI is countable as desired. In terms of dynamics, CI is backward invariant and almost forward invariant (except for critical leaves which may belong to CI and whose images are points).

It can be shown that if we remove all leaves of CI from \mathcal{L}_\sim (this is in the spirit of *cleaning* of geometric laminations [Thu85]), the remaining leaves form an invariant geometric lamination \mathcal{L}_\sim^c (“c” coming from “countable cleaning”). One way to see this is to use an alternative definition given in [BMOV11]. A geo-lamination (initially not necessarily invariant in the sense of Definition 2.3) is called *sibling d -invariant lamination* or just *sibling lamination* if (a) for each $\ell \in \mathcal{L}$ either $\sigma_d(\ell) \in \mathcal{L}$ or $\sigma_d(\ell)$ is a point in \mathbb{S}^1 , (b) for each $\ell \in \mathcal{L}$ there exists a leaf $\ell' \in \mathcal{L}$ with $\sigma_d(\ell') = \ell$, and (c) for each $\ell \in \mathcal{L}$ with non-degenerate image $\sigma_d(\ell)$ there exist d disjoint leaves ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_d in \mathcal{L} with $\ell = \ell_1$ and $\sigma_d(\ell_i) = \sigma_d(\ell)$ for all i . By [BMOV11, Theorem 3.2], sibling invariant laminations are invariant in the sense of Definition 2.3. Now, observe that \mathcal{L}_\sim is sibling invariant. Since CI is open and contains the full grand orbit of any leaf in it, \mathcal{L}_\sim^c is also sibling invariant. Thus, by [BMOV11, Theorem 3.2] \mathcal{L}_\sim^c is invariant in the sense of Definition 2.3. Infinite gaps of \mathcal{L}_\sim^c are called *super-gaps of \sim* . Note that all finite gaps of \mathcal{L}_\sim^c are also finite gaps of \mathcal{L}_\sim .

Let $\mathcal{L}_\sim^0 = \mathcal{L}_\sim$ and define \mathcal{L}_\sim^k inductively by removing all isolated leaves from \mathcal{L}_\sim^{k-1} .

Lemma 3.4. *There exists n such that $\mathcal{L}_\sim^n = \mathcal{L}_\sim^c$; moreover, \mathcal{L}_\sim^c contains no isolated leaves.*

Proof. We first show that there exists n such that $\mathcal{L}_\sim^{n+1} = \mathcal{L}_\sim^n$ (i.e., \mathcal{L}_\sim^n contains no isolated leaves). We note that increasing i may only decrease the number of infinite periodic gaps and decrease the number of finite critical objects (gaps or leaves) in \mathcal{L}_\sim^i . Therefore we may choose m so that \mathcal{L}_\sim^m has a minimal number of infinite periodic gaps and finite critical objects. If \mathcal{L}_\sim^m has no isolated leaf, then we may choose $n = m$. Otherwise, we will show that we may choose $n = m + 1$.

Suppose that \mathcal{L}_\sim^m has an isolated leaf ℓ . Then ℓ is a common edge of two gaps U and V . Since finite gaps of \mathcal{L}_\sim (and, hence, of all \mathcal{L}_\sim^i) are disjoint we may assume that U is infinite. Moreover, it must be that V is finite. Indeed, suppose that V is infinite and consider two cases. First assume that there is a minimal j such that $\sigma_d^j(U) = \sigma_d^j(V)$. Then $\sigma_d^{j-1}(\ell)$ is critical and isolated in \mathcal{L}_\sim^m . Hence \mathcal{L}_\sim^{m+1} has fewer finite critical objects than \mathcal{L}_\sim^m , a contradiction with the choice of m . On the other hand, if U and V never have the same image, then in \mathcal{L}_\sim^{m+1} their periodic images will be joined. Then \mathcal{L}_\sim^{m+1} would have a periodic gap

containing both such images which contradicts the choice of m with the minimal number of infinite periodic gaps. Thus, V is finite.

Furthermore, the other edges of V are not isolated in any lamination $\mathcal{L}_{\sim}^t, t \geq m$. For if some other edge \bar{q} of V were isolated in \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^t , then it would be an edge of an infinite gap H , contained in the same gap of \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^{t+1} as U . If $\sigma_d^r(H) = \sigma_d^r(U)$ for some r , then V is (pre)critical and the critical image of V is absent from \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^{t+1} , a contradiction with the choice of m . Otherwise, periodic images of H and U will be contained in a bigger gap of \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^t , decreasing the number of periodic infinite gaps and again contradicting the choice of m . By definition this implies that all edges of V except for ℓ stay in all laminations $\mathcal{L}_{\sim}^t, t \geq m$ and that \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^{m+1} has no isolated leaves.

Choose n so that \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^n contains no isolated leaves. It remains to be shown that $\mathcal{L}_{\sim}^n = \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c$. Let CI'' denote the union of all leaves which are removed from \mathcal{L}_{\sim} to obtain \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^n . Clearly $\text{CI}'' \subset \text{CI}$. Suppose that $N = \text{CI} \setminus \text{CI}'' \neq \emptyset$. Note that CI is an open subset of the compact metric space \mathcal{L}_{\sim} equipped with the Hausdorff topology. Hence CI is topologically complete. Since CI'' is countable, N is a G_{δ} subset of the complete space CI and, therefore, a Baire space. This contradicts the fact that CI is countable. \square

Lemma 3.5. *If \sim be a lamination, then the following holds.*

- (1) *Every leaf of \mathcal{L}_{\sim} inside a super-gap G of \sim is (pre)periodic or (pre)critical; every edge of a super-gap is (pre)periodic.*
- (2) *Every edge of any gap H of \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c is not isolated in \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c from outside of H ; all gaps of \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c are pairwise disjoint. Moreover, gaps of \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c are disjoint from leaves which are not their edges.*
- (3) *There are no infinite concatenations of leaves in \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c . Moreover, the geo-lamination \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c gives rise to a lamination \sim^c such that the only difference between \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c and \mathcal{L}_{\sim^c} is as follows: it is possible that one edge of certain finite gaps of \sim^c is a leaf passing inside an infinite gap of \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c .*
- (4) *All periodic Siegel gaps are properly contained in super-gaps.*

Proof. (1) An isolated leaf ℓ of any lamination \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^k is either (pre)periodic or (pre)critical. Indeed, since two finite gaps of \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^k are not adjacent, ℓ is an edge of an infinite gap V . Then by Lemma 2.12, ℓ is (pre)critical or (pre)periodic. Since in the process of constructing \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c we remove isolated leaves of laminations \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^k , we conclude that all leaves inside a super-gap of \sim (i.e., a gap of \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c) are either (pre)periodic or (pre)critical.

Let G be a gap of \sim . Since by Lemma 3.4 \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c contains no isolated leaves, every edge of G is a limit of leaves from outside of G . Hence the

only gaps of \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c which can contain a critical leaf in their boundaries are those which collapse to a single point (if a gap H of \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c has a critical edge $\ell = \lim \ell_i$, then leaves $\sigma_d(\ell_i)$ separate the point $\sigma_d(\ell)$ from the rest of the circle which implies that $\sigma_d(H) = \sigma_d(\ell)$ is a point). Thus, super-gaps have no critical edges, and by Lemma 2.12 all their edges are (pre)periodic.

(2) Every edge of any gap H of \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c is not isolated in \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c from outside of H by Lemma 3.4. Moreover, no point $a \in \mathbb{S}^1$ can be an endpoint of more than two leaves of \mathcal{L}_{\sim} ; hence, no point $a \in \mathbb{S}^1$ can be an endpoint of more than two leaves of \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c . We conclude that all gaps of \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c are pairwise disjoint and that all gaps of \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c are disjoint of all leaves which are not their edges.

(3) There are no infinite concatenations of leaves in \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c because there are no such concatenations in \mathcal{L}_{\sim} . Now it is easy to see that the geometric lamination \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c gives rise to a lamination (equivalence relation) which we denote \sim^c . Two points $a, b \in \mathbb{S}^1$ are said to be \sim^c -equivalent if there exists a finite concatenation of leaves of \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c connecting a and b . Since all leaves of \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c are non-isolated, it follows that the geo-lamination \mathcal{L}_{\sim}^c and the geo-lamination \mathcal{L}_{\sim^c} associated to \sim^c can only differ as claimed.

(4) Clearly a Siegel gap U is contained in a super-gap. To see that it does not coincide with a super-gap, observe that there exists a k such that $\sigma_d^k(U)$ has a critical edge. Then by (1), $\sigma_d^k(U)$ (and hence U itself) is properly contained in a super-gap. \square

Lemma 3.6 rules out certain dynamical behaviors of points.

Lemma 3.6. *There exists no non-(pre)critical non-degenerate \sim -class X such that for every n , all the sets $f^{n+k}(X)$, $k > 0$ are contained in the same hole of $f^n(X)$.*

Proof. Suppose that such \sim -class X exists. Let us show that then the iterated images of X cannot converge (along a subsequence of iterations) to a critical leaf ℓ . Indeed, suppose that $\sigma_d^{n_k}(X) \rightarrow \ell$ so that $\sigma_d^{n_{k+1}}(X)$ separates $\sigma_d^{n_k}(X)$ from ℓ . Then $\sigma_d^{n_{k+1}}(X) \rightarrow \sigma_d(\ell)$, where $\sigma_d(\ell)$ is a point of \mathbb{S}^1 . Since $\sigma_d^{n_{k+1}+1}(X)$ separates $\sigma_d(\ell)$ from $\sigma_d^{n_{k+1}}(X)$ for a sufficiently large k , it follows by the assumption that the entire orbit of $\sigma_d^{n_k}(X)$ must be contained in a small component of $\overline{\mathbb{D}} \setminus \sigma_d^{n_k}(X)$, containing $\sigma_d(\ell)$. As this can be repeated for all sufficiently large k , we see that the limit set of X has to coincide with the point $\sigma_d(\ell)$, a contradiction. Hence X contains no critical leaves in its limit set.

Note that the assumptions of the lemma imply that X is wandering. By [Chi04] if X is not a leaf then it contains a critical leaf in its limit

set. This implies that X must be a leaf. For each image $\sigma_d^n(X)$ let Q_n be the component of $\overline{\mathbb{D}} \setminus \sigma_d^n(X)$ containing the rest of the orbit of X . Let $W_n = \overline{\bigcap_{i=0}^n Q_n}$. Then W_n is a set whose boundary consists of finitely many leaves-images of X alternating with finitely many circle arcs. On the next step, the image $\sigma_d^{n+1}(X)$ of X is contained in W_n , and becomes a leaf on the boundary of $W_{n+1} \subset W_n$.

Consider the set $W = \bigcap W_n$. For an edge ℓ of W , let $H_W(\ell)$ be the hole of W behind ℓ . When saying that a certain leaf is contained in $H_W(\ell)$, we mean that its endpoints are contained in $H_W(\ell)$, or that the leaf is contained in the convex hull of $H_W(\ell)$. If W is a point or a leaf, then the assumptions on the dynamics of X made in the lemma imply that X converges to W but never maps to W . Clearly, this is impossible. Thus, we may assume that W is a non-degenerate convex subset of $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ whose boundary consists of leaves and possibly circle arcs. The leaves in $\text{Bd}(W)$ can be of two types: limits of sequences of images of X (if ℓ is a leaf like that, then images of X which converge to ℓ must be contained in $H_W(\ell)$), and images of X (if ℓ is such a leaf then there are only finitely many images of X in $H_W(\ell)$). It follows that the limit leaves from the above collection form the entire limit set of X ; moreover, by the above there are no critical leaves among them.

Let us show that this leads to a contradiction. First assume that among boundary leaves of W there is a limit leaf $\bar{q} = \overline{xy}$ of the orbit of X (here $(x, y) = H_W(X)$ is the hole of W behind \bar{q}). Let us show that \bar{q} is (pre)periodic. Indeed, since \bar{q} is approached from the outside of W by images of X , and since all images of X are disjoint from W , it follows that $(\sigma_d(x), \sigma_d(y))$ is the hole of W behind $\sigma_d(X)$. Then by Lemma 2.12 and because there are critical leaves on the boundary of W we see that \bar{q} is (pre)periodic. Let ℓ is an image of \bar{q} which is periodic. As ℓ is approached from within $H_W(\ell)$ by images of X and because ℓ is a repelling leaf, we see that images of X approaching ℓ from within $H_W(\ell)$, are repelled farther away from ℓ inside $H_W(\ell)$. Clearly, this contradicts the properties of X .

Now assume that there are no boundary leaves of W which are limits of images of $X = \overline{uv}$. Then all boundary leaves of W are images of X themselves. Let us show that then there exists N such that for any $i \geq N$ we have that if the hole $H_W(\ell)$ of W behind $\ell = \sigma_d^i(X)$ is (s, t) then $H_W(\sigma_d(\ell)) = (\sigma_d(s), \sigma_d(t))$. Indeed, first we show that if $H_W(\ell) = (s, t)$ while $H_W(\sigma_d(\ell)) = (\sigma_d(t), \sigma_d(s))$, then (s, t) contains a σ_d -fixed point. To see that, observe that in that case σ_d -image of $[s, t]$ contains $[s, t]$ and the images of s, t do not belong to (s, t) . This implies that there exists a σ_d -fixed point in $[s, t]$. Since there are finitely many

σ_d -fixed points, it is easy to see that the desired number N exists. Now we can apply Lemma 2.12 which implies that X is either (pre)periodic or (pre)critical, a contradiction. \square

Lemma 3.7. *If X is a persistent cut-atom of J such that $p^{-1}(X)$ is a subset of some super-gap of \sim , then either X is the boundary of a Siegel domain, or X is a (pre)periodic point which eventually maps to a periodic cutpoint. In any case, X eventually maps to PC.*

Proof. We may assume that $X = x$ is a persistent cutpoint. Then the \sim -class $p^{-1}(x)$ is non-trivial. If the boundary of this \sim -class consists of (pre)critical leaves only, then the entire class gets eventually collapsed, which is a contradiction with $f^n(x)$ being cut-atoms for all $n \geq 0$. Therefore, there is a leaf ℓ on the boundary of $p^{-1}(x)$ that is not (pre)critical. Then this leaf is (pre)periodic by Lemma 3.5, hence $p^{-1}(x)$ is also (pre)periodic, and eventually maps to a periodic gap or leaf. \square

Given any subcontinuum $X \subset J$ and $x \in X$, a component of $X \setminus \{x\}$ is called an *X-leg of x*. An *X-leg* of x is called *essential* if x eventually maps into this leg. An *X-leg* is said to be *critical* if it contains at least one critical atom; otherwise a leg is called *non-critical*.

Recall that by Definition 2.8 we call a periodic atom *rotational* if it is of degree 1 and its rotation number is not zero. Denote the union of all periodic super-gaps by SG (note that there are only finitely many such super-gaps). Then $PC_{rot} \setminus p(SG)$ is the set of all periodic rotational atoms x which are not contained in $p(SG)$ (any such x is a point by Lemma 3.5). Finally, define COR_s as the dynamical span of the limit sets of all persistent cut-atoms x (equivalently, cutpoints) which never map into $p(SG)$. Observe that if J is a dendrite, then $COR_s = COR$.

Now we study dynamics of super-gaps and the map as a whole. Our standing assumption from here through Theorem 3.9 is that \sim is a lamination and \mathcal{L}_\sim is such that \mathcal{L}_\sim^c is not empty (equivalently, \mathbb{S}^1 is not a super-gap). Then there are finitely many super-gaps in SG , none of which coincide with \mathbb{S}^1 , and by Lemma 3.5 they are disjoint. Choose $N_\sim = N$ as the minimal such number that all periodic super-gaps and their periodic edges are σ_d^N -fixed. Set $g_\sim = g = f^N$. By Lemma 3.5 each super-gap has at least one g -fixed edge and all its edges eventually map to g -fixed edges.

Consider a component A of $J \setminus p(SG)$. There are several σ_d^N -fixed super-gaps bordering $p^{-1}(A)$, and each such super-gap has a unique well-defined edge contained in $p^{-1}(A)$. If all these edges are σ_d^N -fixed, we call A *settled*. By Theorem 2.10, a settled A contains an element

of $\text{PC}_{\text{rot}} \setminus p(SG)$ denoted by y_A . In this way, we associate elements of $\text{PC}_{\text{rot}} \setminus p(SG)$ to all settled components of $J \setminus p(SG)$.

Lemma 3.8. *If ℓ is not a σ_d^N -fixed edge of a σ_d^N -fixed super-gap H , then the component of $J \setminus p(\ell)$ which contains $p(H)$, contains a settled component of $J \setminus p(SG)$. In particular, settled components exist.*

Proof. Choose a σ_d^N -fixed edge ℓ' of H and a component B of $J \setminus p(SG)$ such that ℓ' is contained in the closure of $p^{-1}(B)$. If B is settled we are done. Otherwise find a super-gap G'' with an edge ℓ'' which (ℓ'') is not σ_d^N -fixed and borders $p^{-1}(B)$, then proceed with ℓ'' as before with ℓ .

In the end we will find a settled component of $J \setminus p(SG)$ in the component of $J \setminus p(\ell)$ containing $p(H)$. Indeed, on each step we find a new σ_d^N -fixed super-gap different from the preceding one. Since there are finitely many σ_d^N -fixed super-gaps, we either stop at some point, or form a cycle. The latter is clearly impossible. Thus, there exists a non-empty collection of settled components A . \square

We are ready to prove the main result dealing with super-gaps.

Theorem 3.9. *If x is a persistent cutpoint never mapped to $p(SG)$ then there is $n \geq 0$ such that $f^n(x)$ separates two points of $\text{PC}_{\text{rot}} \setminus p(SG)$ and is a cutpoint of $\text{IC}(\text{PC}_{\text{rot}} \setminus p(SG))$ so that $\text{COR}_s = \text{IC}(\text{PC}_{\text{rot}} \setminus p(SG))$.*

Moreover, there exist infinitely many persistent periodic rotational cutpoints outside $p(SG)$, $\text{COR}_s \subset \text{COR}_{\text{rot}}$, and any periodic cutpoint outside $p(SG)$ separates two points of $\text{PC}_{\text{rot}} \setminus p(SG)$ and is a cutpoint of COR_s , of COR_1 and of COR .

Proof. We first prove that *every x -essential leg of every point $x \in J$ contains a point of $\text{PC}_{\text{rot}} \setminus p(SG)$* . This will imply that for a non-(pre)periodic persistent cutpoint x there exists n such that $f^n(x)$ separates two points of $\text{PC}_{\text{rot}} \setminus p(SG)$ because, by Lemma 3.6, some iterated g -image of x has at least two x -essential J -legs.

Let L be an x -essential J -leg of x . Denote by A the component of $L \setminus p(SG)$ which contains x in its closure. If L contains no p -images of σ_d^N -fixed super-gaps (which implies that $L = A$), then the claim follows from Theorem 2.10 applied to \overline{A} . Otherwise there are finitely many super-gaps U_1, \dots, U_t such that $p(U_i)$ borders A . For each i let us take a point $x'_i \in \text{Bd}(p(U_i))$ that separates x from the rest of $p(U_i)$. If all the points x'_i are g -fixed, then we are done by Theorem 2.10 applied to \overline{A} . If there exists i such that the point x'_i is not g -fixed, then, by Lemma 3.8, x'_i separates the point x from some settled component B , which in turn contains an element $y_B \in \text{PC}_{\text{rot}} \setminus p(SG)$. Thus, in any case *every x -essential leg of $x \in J$ contains a point of $\text{PC}_{\text{rot}} \setminus p(SG)$* and the claim from the first paragraph is proven.

Now consider the case of a g -periodic cutpoint y of J outside $p(SG)$ (a priori it may happen that y above is an endpoint of COR_s). We want to show that y separates two points of $\text{PC}_{\text{rot}} \setminus p(SG)$. Indeed, a certain power $(\sigma_d^N)^k$ of σ_d^N fixes $p^{-1}(y)$ and has rotation number zero on $p^{-1}(y)$. Choose an edge ℓ of $p^{-1}(y)$ and consider the component B of $J \setminus \{y\}$ such that $\overline{p^{-1}(B)}$ contains ℓ .

Then $(\sigma_d^N)^k$ fixes ℓ while leaves and gaps in $\overline{p^{-1}(B)}$, close to ℓ , are repelled away from ℓ inside $\overline{p^{-1}(B)}$ by $(\sigma_d^N)^k$. Hence their p -images are repelled away from y inside B by the map g^k . By the previous paragraph this implies that there is an element (a point) $t_B \in \text{PC}_{\text{rot}} \setminus p(SG)$ in B . As this applies to all edges of $p^{-1}(y)$, we see that y separates two points of $\text{PC}_{\text{rot}} \setminus p(SG)$. As $\text{PC}_{\text{rot}} \setminus p(SG) \subset \text{COR}_s \subset \text{COR}$, this proves that any periodic cutpoint outside $p(SG)$ separates two points of $\text{PC}_{\text{rot}} \setminus p(SG)$ and is a cutpoint of COR_s (and, hence, of COR_1 and of COR). This also proves that for a (pre)periodic persistent cutpoint x there exists n such that $f^n(x)$ separates two points of $\text{PC}_{\text{rot}} \setminus p(SG)$; by the above, it suffices to take r such that $g^r(x) = f^{Nr}$ is periodic and set $n = Nr$.

Let us prove that there are infinitely many points of PC_{rot} in any settled component A . Indeed, as above choose a g -periodic point $y \in A$ such that a certain power $(\sigma_d^N)^k$ of σ_d^N which fixes $p^{-1}(y)$ has rotation number zero on $p^{-1}(y)$. Choose an edge ℓ of $p^{-1}(y)$ and consider the component B of $A \setminus \{y\}$ such that $\overline{p^{-1}(B)}$ contains ℓ . Then leaves and gaps in $\overline{p^{-1}(B)}$, which are close to ℓ , are repelled away from ℓ inside $\overline{p^{-1}(B)}$ by $(\sigma_d^N)^k$. Hence their p -images are repelled away from y inside B by g^k . By Theorem 2.10 this implies that there exists a g^k -fixed point $z \in B$ with non-zero rotation number. Replacing A by a component of $A \setminus z$, we can repeat the same argument. If we do it infinitely many times, we will prove that there are infinitely many points of PC_{rot} in any settled component A . \square

Corollary 3.10 immediately follows from Theorem 3.9. Observe that if J is a dendrite then $SG = p(SG) = \emptyset$ and hence $\text{COR} = \text{COR}_1 = \text{COR}_s$.

Corollary 3.10. *If J is a dendrite then $\text{COR} = \text{COR}_1 = \text{COR}_s = \text{COR}_{\text{rot}} = \text{IC}(\text{PC}_{\text{rot}})$. Furthermore, for any persistent cutpoint x there is $n \geq 0$ such that $f^n(x)$ separates two points from PC_{rot} (thus, at some point x maps to a cutpoint of COR). Moreover, any periodic cutpoint separates two points of PC_{rot} and therefore is itself a cutpoint of COR .*

Proof. Left to the reader. \square

Corollary 3.10 implies the last, dendritic part of Theorem 1.6. The rest of Theorem 1.6 is proven below.

Proof of Theorem 1.6. By definition, $\text{IC}(\text{PC}) \subset \text{COR}$, $\text{IC}(\text{PC}_1) \subset \text{COR}_1$ and $\text{IC}(\text{PC}_{\text{rot}}) \subset \text{COR}_{\text{rot}}$. To prove the opposite inclusions, observe that by definition in each of these three cases it suffices to consider a persistent cut-atom X which is not (pre)periodic. However in this case by Theorem 3.9 there exists n such that $f^n(X)$ separates two points of $\text{PC}_{\text{rot}} \setminus p(\text{SG})$ and therefore is contained in

$$\text{IC}(\text{PC}_{\text{rot}} \setminus p(\text{SG})) \subset \text{IC}(\text{PC}_{\text{rot}}) \subset \text{IC}(\text{PC}_1) \subset \text{IC}(\text{PC})$$

which proves all three inclusions of the theorem. \square

Theorems 1.6 and 3.9 give explicit formulas for various versions of the dynamical core of a topological polynomial f in terms of various sets of periodic cut-atoms. These sets of periodic cut-atoms are most likely infinite. It may also be useful to relate the sets COR or COR_s to a finite set of critical atoms. To do this, we need new notation. Let $\text{CrA}(X)$ be the set of critical atoms of $f|_X$; set $\text{CrA} = \text{CrA}(J)$. Also, denote by $\text{PC}(X)$ the set of all periodic cut-atoms of X and by $\text{PC}_1(X)$ the set of all periodic cut-atoms of X of degree 1.

Lemma 3.11. *Let $X \subset J$ be an invariant complete continuum which is not a Siegel atom. Then the following facts hold.*

- (1) *For every cutpoint x of X , there exists an integer $r \geq 0$ such that $f^r(x)$ either (a) belongs to a set from $\text{CrA}(X)$, or (b) separates two sets of $\text{CrA}(X)$, or (c) separates a set of $\text{CrA}(X)$ from its image. In any case $f^r(x) \in \text{IC}(\text{CrA}(X))$, and in cases (a) and (b) $f^r(x)$ is a cutpoint of $\text{IC}(\text{CrA}(X))$. In particular, the dynamical span of all cut-atoms of X is contained in $\text{IC}(\text{CrA}(X))$.*
- (2) *$\text{PC}(X) \subset \text{IC}(\text{CrA}(X))$. In particular, if $X = \text{IC}(\text{PC}(X))$ then $X = \text{IC}(\text{CrA}(X))$.*

Proof. (1) Suppose that x does not eventually map to $\text{CrA}(X)$. Then all points in the forward orbit of x are cutpoints of X (in particular, there are at least two X -legs at any such point).

If $f^r(x)$ has more than one critical X -leg for some $r \geq 0$, then $f^r(x)$ separates two sets of $\text{CrA}(X)$. Assume that $f^k(x)$ has one critical X -leg for every $k \geq 0$. By Lemma 3.2, each non-critical X -leg L of $f^k(x)$ maps in a one-to-one fashion to some X -leg M of $f^{k+1}(x)$. There is a connected neighborhood U_k of $f^k(x)$ in X so that $f|_{U_k}$ is one-to-one. We may assume that U_k contains all of the non-critical legs at $f^k(x)$. Hence there exists a bijection φ_k between components of $U_k \setminus f^k(x)$ and components of $f(U_k) \setminus f^{k+1}(x)$ showing how small pieces (*germs*)

of components of $X \setminus \{f^k(x)\}$, containing $f^k(x)$ in their closures, map to small pieces (*germs*) of components of $X \setminus \{f^{k+1}(x)\}$, containing $f^{k+1}(x)$ in their closures.

By Lemma 3.3 choose $r > 0$ so that a non-critical X -leg of $f^{r-1}(x)$ maps to the critical X -leg of $f^r(x)$. Then the bijection φ_{r-1} sends the germ of the critical X -leg A of $f^{r-1}(x)$ to a non-critical X -leg B of $f^r(x)$. Let $C \subset A$ be the connected component of $X \setminus (\text{CrA}(X) \cup \{f^{r-1}(x)\})$ with $f^{r-1}(x) \in \overline{C}$; let R be the union of \overline{C} and all the sets from $\text{CrA}(X)$ non-disjoint from \overline{C} . Then $f(R) \subset \overline{B}$ while all the critical atoms are contained in the critical leg $D \neq B$ of $f^r(x)$. It follows that $f^r(x)$ separates these critical atoms from their images. By definition of $\text{IC}(\text{CrA}(X))$ this implies that either $f^r(x)$ belongs to a set from $\text{CrA}(X)$, or $f^r(x)$ is a cutpoint of $\text{IC}(\text{CrA}(X))$. In either case $f^r(x) \in \text{IC}(\text{CrA}(X))$. The rest of (1) easily follows.

(2) If x is a periodic cutpoint of X then, choosing r as above, we see that $f^r(x) \in \text{IC}(\text{CrA}(X))$ that implies that $x \in \text{IC}(\text{CrA}(X))$ (because x is an iterated image of $f^r(x)$ and $\text{IC}(\text{CrA}(X))$ is invariant). Thus, all periodic cutpoints of X belong to $\text{IC}(\text{CrA}(X))$. Now, take a periodic Fatou atom Y . If Y is of degree greater than 1, then it has an image $f^k(Y)$ which is a critical atom of $f|_X$. Thus, $Y \subset \text{IC}(\text{CrA}(X))$. Otherwise for some k the set $f^k(Y)$ is a periodic Siegel atom with critical points on its boundary. Since X is not a Siegel atom itself, $f^n(Y)$ contains a critical point of $f|_X$. Hence the entire Y is contained in the limit set of this critical point and again $Y \subset \text{IC}(\text{CrA}(X))$. Hence each periodic Fatou atom in X is contained in $\text{IC}(\text{CrA}(X))$. Thus, $\text{PC}(X) \subset \text{IC}(\text{CrA}(X))$ as desired. \square

We can now relate various dynamical cores to the critical atoms contained in these cores. However first let us consider the following heuristic example. Suppose that the lamination \sim of sufficiently high degree has an invariant Fatou gap V of degree 2 and, disjoint from it, a super-gap U of degree 3. The super-gap U is subdivided (“tuned”) by an invariant quadratic gap $W \subset U$ with a critical leaf on its boundary so that W concatenated with its appropriate pullbacks fills up U from within.

Also assume that the strip between U and V is enclosed by two circle arcs and two edges, a fixed edge ℓ_u of U and a prefixed edge ℓ_v of V (that is, $\sigma_d(\ell_v)$ is a fixed edge of V). Moreover, suppose that U and V have only two periodic edges, namely, ℓ_u and $\sigma_d(\ell_v)$, so that all other edges of U and V are preimages of ℓ_u and $\sigma_d(\ell_v)$. All other periodic gaps and leaves of \sim are located in the component A of $\mathbb{D} \setminus \sigma_d(\ell_v)$ which does not contain U and V .

It follows from Theorem 1.6 that in this case COR_1 includes a continuum $K \subset p(A \cup V)$ united with a connector-continuum L connecting K and $p(\ell_u)$. Moreover, $p(\text{Bd}(V)) \subset K$. Basically, all the points of L except for $p(\ell_u)$ are “sucked into” K while being repelled away from $p(\ell_u)$. Clearly, in this case even though $p(\ell_u) \in \text{COR}_1$, still $p(\ell_u)$ does not belong to the set $\text{IC}(\text{CrA}(\text{COR}_1))$ because $p(\text{Bd}(W))$, while being a critical atom, is not contained in COR_1 . This shows that some points of COR_1 maybe located outside $\text{IC}(\text{CrA}(\text{COR}_1))$ and also that there might exist non-degenerate critical atoms intersecting COR_1 over a point (and hence not contained in COR_1). This example shows that the last claim of Lemma 3.11 cannot be established for $X = \text{COR}_1$.

Also, let us consider the case when COR is a Siegel atom Z . Then by definition there are no critical points or atoms of $f|_{\text{COR}}$, so in this case $\text{CrA}(\text{COR})$ is empty. However this is the only exception.

Theorem 3.12. *Suppose that COR is not a unique Siegel atom. Then $\text{COR} = \text{IC}(\text{CrA}(\text{COR}))$, $\text{COR}_{\text{rot}} = \text{IC}(\text{CrA}(\text{COR}_{\text{rot}}))$, $\text{COR}_s = \text{IC}(\text{CrA}(\text{COR}_s))$.*

Proof. By Theorem 1.6 $\text{COR} = \text{IC}(\text{PC})$. Let us show that in fact COR is the dynamical span of its periodic cutpoints and its periodic Fatou atoms. It suffices to show that any periodic cutpoint of J either belongs to a Fatou atom or is a cutpoint of COR . Indeed, suppose that x is a periodic cutpoint of J which does not belong to a Fatou atom. Then by Theorem 2.10 applied to different components of $J \setminus \{x\}$ we see that x separates two periodic elements of PC . Hence x is a cutpoint of COR as desired. By Lemma 3.11 $\text{COR} = \text{IC}(\text{CrA}(\text{COR}))$. The remaining claims can be proven similarly. \square

There is a bit more universal way of stating a similar result. Namely, instead of considering critical atoms of $f|_{\text{COR}}$ we can consider critical atoms of f *contained in* COR . Then the appropriately modified claim of Theorem 3.12 holds without exception. Indeed, it holds trivially in the case when COR is an invariant Siegel atom. Otherwise it follows from Theorem 3.12 and the fact that the family of critical atoms of $f|_{\text{COR}}$ is a subset of the family of all critical atoms of f contained in COR . We prefer the statement of Theorem 3.12 to a more universal one because it allows us not to include “unnecessary” critical points of f which happen to be endpoints of COR ; clearly, the results of Theorem 3.12 hold without such critical points. Notice, that the explanations given in this paragraph equally relate to COR_1 and COR_{rot} .

In the dendritic case the following corollary holds.

Corollary 3.13. *If J is a dendrite, then the following holds:*

$$\text{COR} = \text{IC}(\text{PC}_{\text{rot}}) = \text{IC}(\text{CrA}(\text{COR}))$$

Proof. Left to the reader. □

4. INVARIANT QUADRATIC GAPS AND THEIR CANONICAL LAMINATIONS

In this section, we assume that U is a σ_3 -invariant quadratic gap and study its properties. We then define *canonical* laminations, which correspond to these gaps and describe other laminations which *refine* the canonical ones. To lighten the notation, we will write σ instead of σ_3 throughout the rest of the paper.

4.1. Invariant quadratic gaps.

Lemma 4.1. *Let U be an invariant quadratic gap. Then there exists a unique edge ℓ of U with $|\ell|_U \geq \frac{1}{3}$. Moreover, $|\ell|_U < \frac{2}{3}$, on all holes $H'' \neq H(\ell)$ of U the map σ is a homeomorphism onto its image, and $|\sigma(H'')| = 3|H''|$. The following cases are possible:*

- (1) $|\ell|_U = \frac{1}{3}$.
- (2) ℓ is periodic of some period k , $|\sigma(\ell)|_U = \frac{1}{3^{k-1}}$ and $|\ell|_U = 3^{k-1} \cdot \frac{1}{3^{k-1}}$.

Proof. Take an edge ℓ of U with $|\ell|_U$ maximal. If $|\ell|_U < 1/3$, then $|\sigma(\ell)|_U = 3|\ell|_U$, a contradiction. Hence, $|\ell|_U \geq 1/3$. Observe that if a set $A \subset \mathbb{S}^1$ lies in the complement to two closed arcs of length $\geq 1/3$ each, then the restriction of σ to A is injective. This implies that all holes $H'' \neq H(\ell)$ of U are shorter than $\frac{1}{3}$ and that $|\ell|_U < \frac{2}{3}$ (here we use the fact that $\sigma|_{U'}$ is two-to-one).

Clearly, $|\ell|_U$ can be equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ (just take $\ell = \overline{\frac{1}{3} \frac{2}{3}}$ and assume that U is the convex hull of the set of all points $x \in \mathbb{S}^1$ with orbits outside the arc $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$). This situation corresponds to case (1) of the lemma.

Suppose $|\ell|_U > \frac{1}{3}$ but ℓ is not periodic. Since there are 2^n components of $\sigma^{-n}(H(\ell))$ that are holes of U , and the length of each such component is $|\ell|_U/3^n$, the sum of lengths of all such components equals $|H(\ell)|(1 + \frac{2}{3} + \dots + \frac{2^n}{3^n} + \dots) = 3|H(\ell)| > 1$, a contradiction. Thus, ℓ is periodic.

Finally, let k be the period of ℓ . We show that $|\ell|_U = \frac{3^{k-1}}{3^k - 1}$. Let $|\sigma(\ell)|_U = x$. Then $|\sigma^{i+1}(\ell)| = 3^i x$ for $i = 1, \dots, k-1$, and hence $|H(\ell)| = 3^{k-1}x$. On the other hand, $|\sigma(\ell)|_U = 3|\ell|_U - 1$ (recall that $|\ell|_U < \frac{2}{3}$). Thus, $x = 3^k x - 1$, $x = \frac{1}{3^k - 1}$ and $|\ell|_U = 3^{k-1} \cdot \frac{1}{3^k - 1}$. This implies that $|\sigma(\ell)|_U = (3|\ell|_U - 1) = \frac{1}{3^k - 1}$. □

By Definition 2.11, the unique leaf ℓ whose existence was proven in Lemma 4.1 is the unique *major (leaf)* of an invariant quadratic gap U .

It will be from now on denoted by $M(U)$. Lemma 4.1 implies a simple description of the basis U' of U if the major $M(U)$ is given.

Lemma 4.2. *The basis U' of U is the set of points x whose orbits are disjoint from $H(M(U))$. All edges of U are preimages of $M(U)$.*

Proof. All points of U' have orbits disjoint from $H(M(U))$. On the other hand, if $x \in \mathbb{S}^1 \setminus U'$, then x lies in a hole of U behind a leaf ℓ . By Lemma 2.12, the orbit of ℓ contains $M(U)$. Hence for some n we have $\sigma^n(\ell) = M(U)$, $\sigma^n(H(\ell)) = H(M(U))$, and $\sigma^n(x) \in H(M(U))$. \square

Thus, invariant quadratic gaps U are generated by their majors. It is natural to consider the two cases from Lemma 4.1 separately. We begin with the case when an invariant quadratic gap U has a periodic major $M(U) = \overline{ab}$ of period k and $H(M(U)) = (a, b)$. Set $a'' = a + \frac{1}{3}$ and $b'' = b - \frac{1}{3}$. Set $M''(U) = \overline{b''a''}$. Consider the set $N(U)$ of all points with σ^k -orbits contained in $[a, b''] \cup [a'', b]$ and its convex hull $V(U) = \text{Ch}(N(U))$ (*this notation is used in several lemmas below*).

Lemma 4.3. *Assume that $M(U)$ is periodic. Then $N(U)$ is a Cantor set; $V(U)$ is a periodic stand alone quadratic gap of period k .*

Proof. Under the action of σ on $[a, b]$ the arc $[a, a'']$ wraps around the circle once, and the arc $[a'', b]$ maps onto the arc $[\sigma(a), \sigma(b)]$ homeomorphically. Similarly, we can think of $\sigma|_{[a, b]}$ as homeomorphically mapping $[a, b'']$ onto the arc $[\sigma(a), \sigma(b)]$ and wrapping $[b'', b]$ around the circle once. Thus, first the arcs $[a, b'']$ and $[a'', b]$ map homeomorphically to the arc $[\sigma(a), \sigma(b)]$ (which is the closure of a hole of U , see Lemma 4.1). Then, under further iterations of σ , the arc $[\sigma(a), \sigma(b)]$ maps homeomorphically onto closures of distinct holes of U until σ^{k-1} sends it, homeomorphically, onto $[a, b]$. This generates the quadratic gap $V(U)$ contained in the strip between \overline{ab} and $\overline{a''b''}$. In the language of one-dimensional dynamics one can say that closed intervals $[a, b'']$ and $[a'', b]$ form a 2-horseshoe of period k . A standard argument shows that $N(U)$ is a Cantor set. The remaining claim easily follows. \square

We call $V(U)$ the *vassal* (gap) of U . We also define another type of gap called a *caterpillar* (gap). Let Q be a periodic gap of period k . Suppose that $\text{Bd}(Q)$ consists of a periodic leaf $\ell_0 = \overline{xy}$ of period k , a critical leaf $\ell_{-1} = \overline{yz}$ concatenated to it, and a countable chain of leaves ℓ_{-n} , concatenated to ℓ_{-1} and accumulating at x (ℓ_{-r-1} is concatenated to ℓ_{-r} , $r = 1, 2, \dots$). Suppose that $\sigma^k(x) = x$, $\sigma^k(\{y, z\}) = y$ and σ^k maps each ℓ_{-r-1} to ℓ_{-r} (all leaves are shifted by one towards ℓ_0 except for ℓ_0 which maps to itself and ℓ_{-1} which collapses to the point y). The leaf ℓ_0 is called the *head* of Q . Similar gaps are already useful

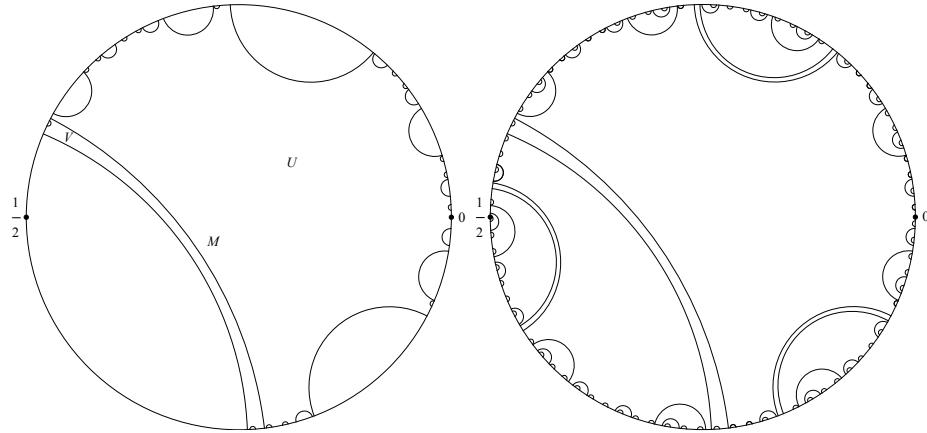


FIGURE 1. Left: a quadratic invariant gap U of periodic type and its vassal V . Right: its canonical lamination (we draw geodesics in the Poincaré metric instead of chords to make the pictures look better).

for quadratic laminations (see [Thu85]) where the invariant gap with edges $0\overline{\frac{1}{2}}, \overline{\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}}, \dots, \overline{\frac{1}{2^n}\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}, \dots$ is considered). Lemma 4.4 gives examples of caterpillar gaps and is left to the reader.

Lemma 4.4. *Suppose that $M(U) = \overline{ab}$ is periodic of period k . Then one can construct two caterpillar gaps with head $M(U)$ such that their bases are contained in $\overline{H(M(U))}$. In the first of them, the critical leaf is $\overline{aa'}$, and in the second one the critical leaf is $\overline{bb'}$.*

We call the caterpillar gaps from Lemma 4.4 *canonical caterpillar gaps of U* . A critical edge c of a canonical caterpillar gap defines it, so this caterpillar gap is denoted by $C(c)$. We denote its basis by $C'(c)$. To study related invariant quadratic gaps we first prove the following general lemma in which we adopt a different point of view. Namely, any leaf ℓ which is not a diameter defines an open arc $L(\ell)$ of length greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ (in particular, a critical leaf c defines an arc $L(c)$ of length $\frac{2}{3}$). Let $\Pi(\ell)$ be the set of all points with orbits in $\overline{L(\ell)}$.

Lemma 4.5. *Suppose that c is a critical leaf. The set $\Pi(c)$ is non-empty, closed and forward invariant. A point $x \in \Pi(c)$ has two preimages in $\Pi(c)$ if $x \neq \sigma(c)$, and three preimages in $\Pi(c)$ if $x = \sigma(c)$. The convex hull $G(c)$ of $\Pi(c)$ is a stand alone invariant quadratic gap. If $x = \sigma(c) \in \Pi(c)$, we have the situation corresponding to case (1) of Lemma 4.1.*

Proof. It is easy to see that the set $\Pi(c)$ is closed and forward invariant; it is non-empty because it contains at least one fixed point. Let $x \in \Pi(c)$. If $x \neq \sigma(c)$, then of its three preimages one belongs to $\mathbb{S}^1 \setminus \overline{L(c)}$ while two others are in $\overline{L(c)}$, and hence, by definition, also in $\Pi(c)$. Suppose that $x = \sigma(c)$ (and so, since by the assumption $x \in \Pi(c)$, the orbit of c is contained in $\overline{L(c)}$). Then the entire triple $\sigma^{-1}(\sigma(c))$ is contained in $\overline{L(c)}$ and, again by definition, in $\Pi(c)$.

To prove the last claim of the lemma, we prove that *any hole I of $\Pi(c)$ except for the hole T , whose closure contains the endpoints of c , maps to a hole of $\Pi(c)$.* Indeed, otherwise there is a point $y \in I$ such that $\sigma(y)$ is a point of $\Pi(c)$. Since $I \subset \overline{L(c)}$, then $y \in \Pi(c)$, a contradiction. Consider the hole $T = (a, b)$ defined above. If $T = \mathbb{S}^1 \setminus \overline{L(c)}$, there is nothing to prove as in this case the leaf c is a critical edge of $G(c)$ that maps to a point of $\Pi(c)$. Suppose now that $T \neq \mathbb{S}^1 \setminus \overline{L(c)}$ and that there is a point $z \in (\sigma(a), \sigma(b)) \cap \Pi(c)$. Then there is a point $t \in T \cap L(c)$ with $\sigma(t) = z$ and hence $t \in \Pi(c)$, a contradiction. Thus, $(\sigma(a), \sigma(b))$ is a hole of $\Pi(c)$, and $\overline{\sigma(a)\sigma(b)}$ is an edge of $G(c)$. All this implies easily that $G(c)$ is an invariant gap, and it follows from the definition that it is quadratic. The last claim easily follows. \square

Below we will use the notation $G(c) = \text{Ch}(\Pi(c))$. Let us relate invariant quadratic gaps defined in terms of periodic majors (see Lemma 4.3) and caterpillar gaps $C(c)$ (see Lemma 4.4) to gaps $G(c)$.

Lemma 4.6. *Let $M(U) = \overline{ab}$ be periodic of period k and c be a critical leaf. Then (1) if the endpoints of c belong to $H(M(U))$ then $U' = \Pi(c)$, (2) if one endpoint of c is a or b , then $\Pi(c)$ consists of U' , $C'(c)$, and all (iterated) pullbacks of $C'(c)$ to holes of U .*

Proof. (1) Clearly $U' \subset \Pi(c)$. Let $\ell = \overline{b'a'}$; then ℓ is an edge of the vascular gap $V(U)$ and $\ell \cap c = \emptyset$. Hence the closure of the arc $I = H_{V(U)}(\ell)$ consists of points not in $\Pi(c)$. Clearly, other points of $H(M(U)) \setminus N(U)$ map eventually to \overline{I} . Thus, they do not belong to $\Pi(c)$ either. If the orbit of a point from $N(U)$ is not separated by c , then this point must be refixed. However, the only refixed points of $N(U)$ are the endpoints of $M(U)$. Thus, $\Pi(c) = U'$.

(2) This case is left to the reader. \square

The opposite claim is also true.

Lemma 4.7. *If $c = \overline{xy}$ is a critical leaf with a periodic endpoint, say, y such that $x, y \in \Pi(c)$ then there exists a quadratic invariant gap U with a periodic major $M(U) = \overline{yz}$ of period k such that the properties*

listed in Lemma 4.6 hold and z is the closest to y in $L(c) = (y, x)$ point which is σ^k -fixed (moreover, z is of minimal period k).

Proof. Assume that the period of y is k . Consider the gap $G(c)$. By the properties of gaps it follows that there is an edge c_{-1} of $G(c)$ attached to c which maps to c under σ^k . Moreover, $|c_{-1}|_{G(c)} = 3^{-k-1}$. This can be continued infinitely many times so that the m -th edge of $G(c)$ which maps to c under σ^{mk} is a leaf c_{-m} such that its hole is of length 3^{-mk-1} . Clearly, the concatenation A of leaves c, c_{-1}, \dots converges to a point $z \in \mathbb{S}^1$ which is σ^k -fixed. Set $\overline{zy} = M$.

Since by Lemma 4.5 $G(c)$ is a quadratic gap, then \overline{A} has a lot of preimages on the boundary of $G(c)$. Let us replace all of them by the corresponding preimages of M (in particular, let us replace \overline{A} itself by M). It follows that the newly constructed gap U is a quadratic gap with major $M = M(U)$. Clearly, this is precisely the situation described in Lemma 4.6 as desired. The last claim of the lemma easily follows. \square

We can now summarize the above proven results. Let c be a critical leaf. Then the orbit of c can be of three distinct types. Firstly, the orbit of c can be contained in $L(c)$. Then the gap $G(c) = U(c)$ and the leaf c are called *regular critical*. Secondly, an endpoint of c can be periodic with the orbit of c contained in $\overline{L(c)}$. As described in Lemmas 4.6 and 4.7, then $\Pi(c)$ consists of $U', C'(c)$, and all (iterated) pullbacks of $C'(c)$ to holes of U for some invariant quadratic gap $U = U(c)$ with a periodic major $M(U)$ (the gap U can be defined as the convex hull of all non-isolated points in $\Pi(c)$). Then we call the gap $G(c)$ an *extended caterpillar gap*, and the critical leaf c a *caterpillar critical leaf*. Thirdly, there can be $n > 0$ with $\sigma^n(c) \notin \overline{L(c)}$. Denote by n_c the smallest such n . Then we call $G(c) = U(c)$ a *gap of periodic type* and we call c a critical leaf of *periodic type*.

Given a periodic leaf ℓ , when can we guarantee by just looking at its dynamics that ℓ is in fact the major of an invariant quadratic gap of periodic type? We show below in Lemma 4.9 that properties listed in Lemma 4.1 are basically sufficient for ℓ to be the major of this kind. First we need a helpful observation.

Lemma 4.8. *Suppose that $\ell = \overline{xy}$ is a σ_d -periodic leaf of period r such that its endpoints are σ_d^r -fixed. Moreover, suppose that there is a unique component Z of $\overline{\mathbb{D}} \setminus \text{orb}_{\sigma_d}(\ell)$ such that all images of ℓ are pairwise disjoint boundary leaves of Z and (x, y) is the hole of Z behind ℓ . Then the following holds.*

(1) *If $d = 2$ then Z is a semi-laminational set;*

(2) If $d = 3$ and there is a hole of Z with length greater than $\frac{1}{3}$, then Z is a semi-laminational set.

Proof. If $I = (\sigma_d^k(x), \sigma_d^k(y))$ is a hole of Z while $(\sigma_d^{k+1}(y), \sigma_d^{k+1}(x))$ is a hole of Z , then we say that σ_d changes orientation on I . Now let us show that if $I = (\sigma_d^k(x), \sigma_d^k(y))$ is a hole of Z such that σ_d changes orientation on I , then I contains a σ_d -fixed point. Indeed, the image of I is an arc which connects $\sigma_d^{k+1}(x)$ to $\sigma^{k+1}(y)$ and potentially wraps around the circle a few (zero or more) number of times. If $(\sigma_d^{k+1}(y), \sigma_d^{k+1}(x))$ is a hole of Z , it follows that $I \subset \sigma_d(I)$ and that the endpoints of $\sigma_d(I)$ do not belong to I . Hence I contains a σ_d -fixed point. Now let us consider two separate cases.

(1) Suppose that $d = 2$. Then by the above σ_2 can change orientation on no more than one hole. However since the leaf is periodic and its endpoints are refixed, σ_2 has to change orientation an even number of times, a contradiction.

(2) Suppose that $d = 3$ and $(x, y) = H$ is a hole of Z of length greater than $\frac{1}{3}$. Choose a critical leaf c whose endpoints are in (x, y) and are non-periodic. Consider the gap $G(c)$. Then either ℓ is the major of $G(c)$, in which case $G(c)$ is of periodic type and the claim follows from the properties of such gaps. Otherwise, it is not hard to verify that the $\psi_{G(c)}$ -images of ℓ and its images are leaves forming a σ_2 -periodic orbit of leaves with the properties from (1). \square

Lemma 4.9. *Suppose that ℓ is a periodic leaf, and there is a unique component Z of $\overline{\mathbb{D}} \setminus \text{orb}(\ell)$ such that all images of ℓ are pairwise disjoint boundary leaves of Z . Moreover, suppose that the hole $H_Z(\ell)$ of Z behind ℓ is such that $\frac{1}{3} < |H_U(\ell)| < \frac{2}{3}$ while the other holes of Z behind images of ℓ are shorter than $\frac{1}{3}$. Then ℓ is the major of an invariant quadratic gap $U = \text{Ch}(\Pi(\ell))$.*

Proof. Let us draw a critical leaf c through an endpoint x of $\ell = \overline{xy}$ so that the x and $x + \frac{1}{3}$ are the endpoints of c . By the Lemma 4.7 this gives rise to an extended caterpillar gap as well as a gap of periodic type U with periodic major $M(U)$. We need to show that $M(U) = \ell$. To this end consider the leaf $\ell'' = (y - \frac{1}{3})(x + \frac{1}{3})$. Observe by Lemma 4.8 the map does not change orientation on any hole of Z . Then the arcs $[x, y - \frac{1}{3}]$ and $[x + \frac{1}{3}, y]$ have the same image-arc $I = [\sigma(x), \sigma(y)]$; moreover, by the assumptions of the lemma after that the arc I maps forward in the one-to-one fashion until it maps onto $[x, y]$. This shows that y is the closest to x (in the positive direction) σ^k -fixed point beyond $x + \frac{1}{3}$ and implies, by Lemma 4.3, that ℓ is the (periodic) major of U defined as in Lemma 4.7. \square

By the above proven lemmas, each gap $U = G(c)$ of periodic type has a periodic major $M(U) = \overline{xy}$ of period n_c with endpoints in $L(c)$; moreover, x and y are the closest in $L(c)$ points to the endpoints of c , which are σ^{n_c} -fixed (in fact, they are periodic of minimal period n_c).

Lemma 4.10. *If an invariant quadratic gap U is either regular critical or of periodic type, then U' is a Cantor set. If $U = G(c)$ is an extended caterpillar gap, then U' is the union of a Cantor set and a countable set of isolated points all of which are preimages of the endpoints of c .*

Proof. In the regular critical and periodic cases, it suffices to prove that the set U' has no isolated points. Indeed, iterated preimages of the endpoints of $M(U)$ are dense in U' by the expansion properties of σ . Therefore, an isolated point in U' must eventually map to an endpoint of $M(U)$. Thus it remains to show that the endpoints of $M(U)$ are not isolated. This follows because the endpoints of $M(U)$ are periodic, and suitably chosen pullbacks of points in U' to U' under the iterates of the remap of U' will converge to the endpoints of $M(U)$.

The case of an extended caterpillar gap follows from Lemma 4.6. \square

4.2. Canonical laminations of invariant quadratic gaps. We now associate a specific lamination with every invariant quadratic gap. This is done in the spirit of [Thu85] where pullback laminations are defined for a given, maximal collection of critical leaves. Since classes of a lamination \sim are finite, an invariant lamination cannot contain an (extended) caterpillar gap. Hence below we consider only regular critical gaps and gaps of periodic type.

Suppose that U is a stand alone quadratic invariant gap of regular critical type, i.e. the major $C = M(U)$ is a critical leaf. Edges of U have uniquely defined iterated pullbacks that are disjoint from U . These pullbacks define an invariant lamination. More precisely, we can define a lamination \sim_U as follows: two points a and b on the unit circle are equivalent if either they are endpoints of an edge of U , or there exists $N > 0$ such that $\sigma^N(a)$ and $\sigma^N(b)$ are endpoints of the same edge of U , and the set $\{\sigma^i(a), \sigma^i(b)\}$ is not separated by U for $i = 0, \dots, N-1$. Note that all classes of \sim are either points or leaves. Clearly \sim_U is an invariant lamination.

Let U be of periodic type and V be its vassal. Define a lamination \sim_U as follows: two points $a, b \in \mathbb{S}^1$ are equivalent if either a and b are endpoints of an edge of U or V , or there exists $N > 0$ such that $\sigma^N(a)$ and $\sigma^N(b)$ are endpoints of the same edge of U or the same edge of V , and the chord $\overline{\sigma^i(a)\sigma^i(b)}$ is disjoint from $U \cup V$ for $i = 0, \dots, N-1$. Note that V is a gap of \sim_U .

Lemma 4.11. *If U is a stand alone invariant quadratic gap of regular critical type, then \sim_U is the unique invariant lamination such that U is one of its gaps.*

A proof of this lemma will be given after we establish one general result. We say that a lamination \sim *co-exists* with a laminational set G if no leaves of \sim intersect the edges of G in \mathbb{D} . We say that a lamination \sim *co-exists* with a lamination \approx if no leaf of \sim intersects a leaf of \approx in \mathbb{D} .

Lemma 4.12. *Suppose that a cubic invariant lamination \sim co-exists with a stand alone invariant quadratic gap U of regular critical type. Then \sim also co-exists with the canonical lamination \sim_U of U .*

Proof. Suppose that a leaf ℓ of \sim crosses a leaf ℓ_U of \sim_U in \mathbb{D} . By the assumption of the lemma, this cannot happen if ℓ or ℓ_U intersects U . Hence both ℓ and ℓ_U have their endpoints in some hole of U . Every hole of U maps one-to-one onto its image. It follows that $\sigma(\ell)$ and $\sigma(\ell_U)$ also intersect in \mathbb{D} . However, any leaf of \sim_U eventually maps to an edge of U , a contradiction. \square

Proof of Lemma 4.11. Suppose that \sim is a cubic invariant lamination such that U is a gap of \sim . It follows that \sim co-exists with U , hence by Lemma 4.12 it also co-exists with the canonical lamination \sim_U . If there is a leaf ℓ of \sim not contained in \sim_U , then this leaf is in some pullback of U . Hence the leaf ℓ eventually maps to U . Since U is a gap of \sim , the leaf ℓ eventually maps to an edge of U . It follows that \sim is a leaf of \sim_U , since pullbacks of edges of U are well defined. For the same reason, all leaves of \sim_U are also leaves of \sim . \square

The proof of Lemma 4.13 is similar to that of Lemmas 4.11 and 4.12.

Lemma 4.13. *Let U be an invariant quadratic gap of periodic type. Then \sim_U is the unique invariant lamination such that U and the vassal $V(U)$ are among its gaps. Moreover, if a cubic invariant lamination \sim co-exists with U and $V(U)$ then \sim also co-exists with the canonical lamination \sim_U of U .*

Definition 4.14. Consider the set of all points with orbits *above* $\overline{D_i}$ (it is easy to see that this is a Cantor set). The convex hull of this set is a forward invariant gap which maps onto itself two-to-one. It is denoted FG_a (“a” from “above”). Similarly, define an invariant gap FG_b whose basis consists of all points with orbits *below* $\overline{D_i}$ (“b” in FG_b comes from “below”). Both gaps FG_a, FG_b together with their pullbacks into holes of their bases define a lamination $\sim_{\overline{D_i}}$ (or $\mathcal{L}(\overline{D_i})$)

called the *canonical lamination* of \overline{Di} (the construction is classical for complex combinatorial dynamics, see [Thu85]).

4.3. Cubic laminations with no rotational gaps or leaves. We now describe all cubic laminations with no periodic rotational gaps or leaves (a *rotational leaf* is a periodic leaf with non-refixed endpoints).

Lemma 4.15. *Suppose that a cubic invariant lamination \sim has no periodic rotational gaps or leaves. Then either \sim is empty, or it coincides with the canonical lamination of an invariant quadratic gap.*

In fact, we need a more general result. Recall that for an invariant quadratic gap of periodic type U we denote by $M''(U)$ the edge of $V(U)$ with the same image as the major $M(U)$.

Lemma 4.16. *Let U be a stand alone invariant quadratic gap. The following claims hold.*

- (1) *If U is of periodic type and both $M(U)$ and $M''(U)$ co-exist with \sim but are not contained in the same gap of \sim , then \sim has a rotational gap or leaf in $V(U)$.*
- (2) *If \sim does not co-exist with the canonical lamination \sim_U of U but co-exists with U , then \sim has a rotational gap or leaf in $V(U)$, and $M(U)$ and $M''(U)$ are leaves of \sim .*

Proof. (1) Suppose that $M(U) = M$ and $M''(U) = M''$ are not contained in the same gap. Let $T \supset M$ and $T'' \supset M''$ be the gaps or leaves of \sim with the same image; by the assumption, $T \neq T''$. By Lemma 3.2 there is a critical gap or leaf C contained in the strip $S(M, M'')$ between M and M'' and distinct from either T or T'' ; by the assumption, $C \neq V(U)$ and hence $\sigma^k(C) \neq C$. If $\sigma^k(C)$ is non-disjoint from C , then C is a periodic infinite gap. Consider the concatenation X of C with its σ^k -images. Because of the dynamics of M it follows that X cannot contain T . Hence X is contained in $S(M, M'')$ which implies that $C \subset V(U)$. If C is Siegel gap, we are done. Otherwise C is a periodic Fatou gap of degree greater than 1 which easily implies that, since C and $\sigma^k(C)$ are not disjoint, there is a finite rotational gap or leaf which borders X , and we are done.

Now let $\sigma^k(C)$ be disjoint from C . Observe that σ^k repels C away from M . Thus, there is a hole H of C , disjoint from the strip between M and C , and such that $\sigma^k(C) \subset \overline{H}$. If H does not contain M'' , then H is located between M and M'' . By Theorem 2.10 applied to H itself there is a σ^k -fixed gap or leaf Z with the basis in H . If H contains M'' , we apply Theorem 2.10 to the strip between C and M'' and find the σ^k -fixed gap or leaf Z again. Thus, $Z \subset S(M, M'')$. Since $\sigma^k(Z) = Z$,

we see that $Z \subset V(U)$. If Z is rotational, we are done. Otherwise Z is a Fatou gap of degree greater than 1. Hence C is a gap from the orbit of Z and $\sigma^k(C) = C$, a contradiction.

(2) Easily follows from (1). \square

Proof of Lemma 4.15. By Theorem 2.10 there exists an invariant \mathcal{L}_\sim -set U . Since U is not a rotational gap or leaf, it must be either a fixed non-rotational leaf or an invariant Fatou gap of degree > 1 (it cannot be a fixed finite non-rotational gap because there are only two σ -fixed points in \mathbb{S}^1 , namely 0 and $1/2$). There is only one fixed non-rotational leaf, namely, $\overline{0\frac{1}{2}}$.

Suppose first that \mathcal{L}_\sim contains the leaf $\overline{0\frac{1}{2}}$. By the invariance property of \sim , both leaves $\ell_a = \overline{\frac{1}{6}\frac{1}{3}}$ and $\ell_b = \overline{\frac{2}{3}\frac{5}{6}}$ are leaves of \sim (there is no other way to connect the four points $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$ by leaves).

We claim that if $\overline{D_i}$ is isolated from above then FG_a is a gap of \sim . Indeed, if $\overline{D_i}$ is isolated from above, then there is a \sim -gap G_a located above $\overline{D_i}$. It cannot be finite, hence it is a quadratic invariant gap. The description of all such gaps given in Subsection 4.1 implies that $G_a = FG_a$. Similarly, if $\overline{D_i}$ is isolated from below, FG_b is a \sim -gap. Hence if $\overline{D_i}$ is isolated from both sides, both FG_a and FG_b are \sim -gaps. By Lemma 4.13, then \sim coincides with the canonical lamination $\sim_{FG_a} = \sim_{FG_b}$. Suppose that $\overline{D_i}$ is not isolated from above. Then by Lemma 4.16(2) we get a contradiction with our assumption that \mathcal{L}_\sim has no rotational gaps or leaves.

Now assume that U is an invariant Fatou gap of degree > 1 with no fixed edges. If the degree of U is three, \sim is empty. Let the degree of U be two. By Lemma 4.16(3), the fact that \sim does not have any rotational gaps or leaves implies that \sim co-exists with the canonical lamination \sim_U . If U is of regular critical type, then the statement now follows from Lemma 4.11. If there are no leaves of \sim in the vassal $V(U)$, then the statement follows from Lemma 4.13 and the fact that U is a gap of \sim . If there are leaves of \sim in $V(U)$, then by Lemma 4.16 there is a rotational gap or leaf in $V(U)$, a contradiction. \square

5. INVARIANT ROTATIONAL SETS

In this section, we study invariant rotational laminational sets. Fix any such set (a stand alone gap) G . There are one or two majors of G . We classify invariant rotational gaps by types. This classification roughly follows Milnor's classification of hyperbolic components in slices of cubic polynomials and quadratic rational functions [Mil09, Mil93]. Namely, we say that

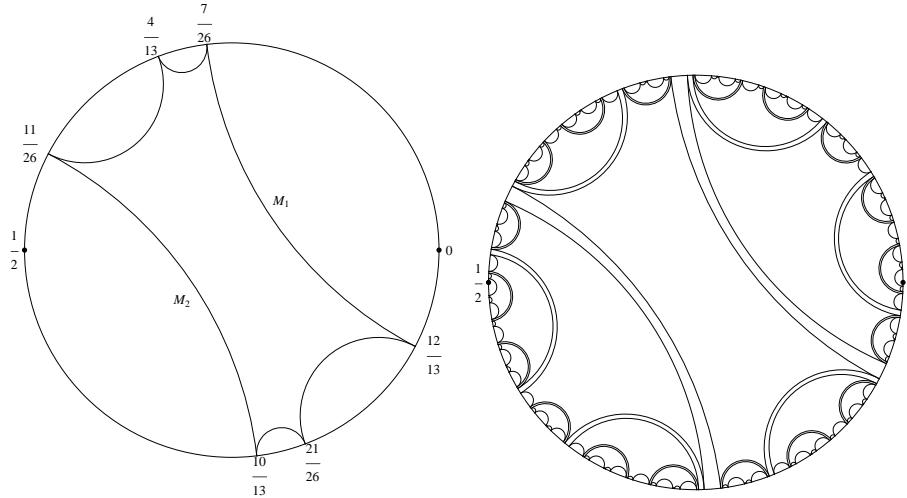


FIGURE 2. The rotational gap described in Example 5.1 and its canonical lamination.

- the gap G is of type A (from “Adjacent”) if G has only one major (whose length is at least $\frac{2}{3}$);
- the gap G is of type B (from “Bi-transitive”) if G has two majors that belong to the same periodic cycle;
- the gap G is of type C (from “Capture”) if it is not type B, and one major of G eventually maps to the other major of G ;
- the gap G is of type D (from “Disjoint”) if there are two majors of G , whose orbits are disjoint.

Clearly, finite rotational gaps cannot be of type C, and infinite rotational gaps cannot be of type B.

5.1. Finite rotational sets. Let G be a finite invariant rotational set. By [Kiw02], there are either one or two periodic orbits forming the set of vertices of G . These periodic orbits are of the same period *denoted in this section by* k (as we fix G in this section, we omit using G in the notation). If vertices of G form two periodic orbits, points of these orbits alternate on \mathbb{S}^1 , thus we can talk of one or two periodic orbits of edges of G (in the latter case, G is of type D). We now give examples.

Example 5.1. Consider the invariant rotational gap G with vertices $\frac{7}{26}, \frac{4}{13}, \frac{11}{26}, \frac{10}{13}, \frac{21}{26}$ and $\frac{12}{13}$. This is a gap of type D. The major leaf M_1 connects $\frac{12}{13}$ with $\frac{7}{26}$ and the major leaf M_2 connects $\frac{11}{26}$ with $\frac{10}{13}$. These major leaves belong to two distinct periodic orbits of edges of G . The major hole $H_G(M_1)$ contains 0 and the major hole $H_G(M_2)$ contains $\frac{1}{2}$.

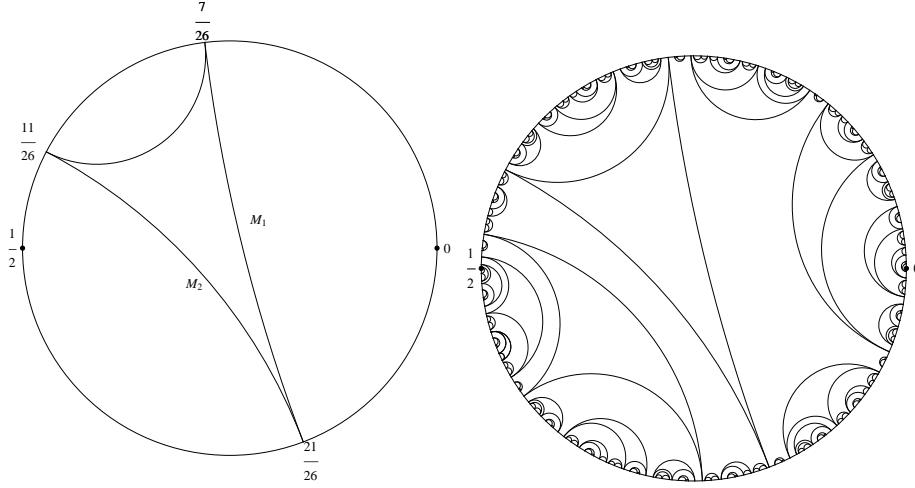


FIGURE 3. The rotational gap described in Example 5.2 and its canonical lamination.

The next example can be obtained by considering *one* periodic orbit of vertices in the boundary of the gap from Example 5.1

Example 5.2. Consider the finite gap G with vertices $\frac{7}{26}$, $\frac{11}{26}$ and $\frac{21}{26}$. This is a gap of type B. The first major leaf M_1 connects $\frac{21}{26}$ with $\frac{7}{26}$ and the second major leaf M_2 connects $\frac{11}{26}$ with $\frac{21}{26}$. The edges of G form one periodic orbit to which both M_1 and M_2 belong. The major hole $H_G(M_1)$ contains 0 and the major hole $H_G(M_1)$ contains $\frac{1}{2}$.

Example 5.3. Consider the finite gap G with vertices $\frac{1}{26}$, $\frac{3}{26}$ and $\frac{9}{26}$. This is a gap of type A. The only major leaf $M = M_1 = M_2$ connects $\frac{9}{26}$ with $\frac{3}{26}$. The edges of G form one periodic orbit to which M belongs. The major hole $H_G(M)$ contains 0 and $\frac{1}{2}$ and is longer than $\frac{2}{3}$.

Let $G = \ell = \overline{ab}$ be an invariant leaf. We can think of G as a gap with empty interior and two edges \overline{ab} and \overline{ba} , and deal with all finite periodic rotational sets in a unified way. Let us list all invariant leaves \overline{ab} . Either points a, b are fixed, or they form a two-periodic orbit. In the first case, we have the leaf $\overline{0\frac{1}{2}} = \overline{Di}$, in the second case, we have one of the leaves $\overline{\frac{13}{88}}, \overline{\frac{13}{44}}, \overline{\frac{57}{88}}$. Informally, we regard \overline{Di} as an invariant rotational set of type D (even though its rotation number is 0).

Let G be a finite invariant laminational set with m edges $\ell_0, \dots, \ell_{m-1}$. For each i , let FG_i be the convex hull of all points $x \in \overline{H_G(\ell_i)}$ with $\sigma^j(x) \in \overline{H_G(\sigma^j(\ell_i))}$ for every $j \geq 0$ (compare this to the definition of a vassal in Section 4). It is straightforward to see that FG_i are

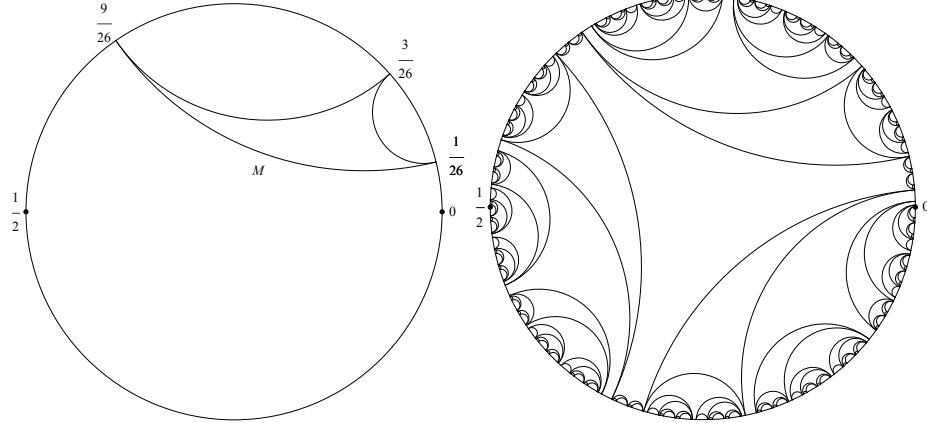


FIGURE 4. The rotational gap described in Example 5.3 and its canonical lamination.

infinite stand alone gaps such that FG_i maps to FG_j if $\ell_j = \sigma(\ell_i)$. These gaps are called the *canonical Fatou gaps attached to G*. The gap FG_i is critical if and only if the corresponding edge ℓ_i is a major.

5.2. Canonical laminations of finite invariant rotational sets. To every finite invariant rotational set G , we associate its *canonical lamination* \sim_G .

Suppose first that G is of type B or D. Then by definition there are two major edges of G , which we denote by M_1 and M_2 . Let H_1 and H_2 be the corresponding holes. By Lemma 2.13, one of the holes contains 0, and the other contains $\frac{1}{2}$ (say, $0 \in H_1$ and $\frac{1}{2} \in H_2$). Since M_1 and M_2 are periodic, their lengths are strictly greater than $\frac{1}{3}$. Let U_1 and U_2 be the canonical Fatou gaps attached to M_1 and M_2 , respectively.

A standard pullback construction of Thurston [Thu85] allows us to construct an invariant lamination by pulling back the gap G so that the pullbacks are disjoint from the interiors of U_1 and U_2 . More precisely, we can define a lamination \sim_G as follows: two points a and b on the unit circle are equivalent if there exists $N \geq 0$ such that $\sigma^N(a)$ and $\sigma^N(b)$ are vertices of G , and the chords $\overline{\sigma^i(a)\sigma^i(b)}$ are disjoint from G and from the interior of $U_1 \cup U_2$ for $i = 0, \dots, N-1$. It is straightforward to check that \sim_G is indeed an invariant lamination. This lamination is called the *canonical lamination associated with G*.

Assume now that G is of type A. Let M be the major edge of G , and U the corresponding canonical Fatou gap attached to G at M . The canonical lamination \sim_G of G is defined similarly to types B and D. Namely, two points a and b on the unit circle are equivalent with respect to \sim_G if there exists $N \geq 0$ such that $\sigma^N(a)$ and $\sigma^N(b)$ are

vertices of G , and the chord $\overline{\sigma^i(a)\sigma^i(b)}$ is disjoint from G and from the interior of U for $i = 0, \dots, N - 1$.

The following lemma is proven similarly to Lemma 4.11 and is in fact based upon Thurston's pull back construction of laminations which have a full collection of critical gaps and leaves.

Lemma 5.4. *Suppose that \sim has a finite invariant gap G and all the canonical Fatou gaps attached to G . Then \sim coincides with the canonical lamination of G .*

Lemma 5.5. *Suppose that a cubic invariant lamination \sim has a finite invariant gap G of type D. Then, if a canonical Fatou gap U of G is not a gap of \sim , then \sim has a rotational gap or leaf in U . In particular, if \sim does not coincide with the canonical lamination of G , then \sim has a rotational periodic gap or leaf in a canonical Fatou gap attached to G .*

Proof. Observe, that a major of a gap G of type D satisfies the conditions of Lemma 4.9. Therefore it can be viewed as the major of some invariant quadratic gap W of periodic type. It follows that the canonical Fatou gap U attached to G coincides with the vassal gap $V(W)$ of W . Hence the rest of the lemma follows from Lemmas 4.16 and 5.4. \square

5.3. Irrational invariant gaps. The description of irrational gaps is reminiscent of that of finite laminational sets. In this subsection, we fix an irrational rotation number τ .

Let G be a rotational invariant gap of rotation number τ (i.e., G is a Siegel gap). Then G may have one or two critical majors of length $\frac{1}{3}$, or one critical major of length $\frac{2}{3}$. It is also possible that G has a non-critical major. However, a non-critical major eventually maps to a critical major by Lemma 2.12 (in this case, G is of type C). Thus an infinite rotational gap G can have type A, C or D.

5.4. Canonical laminations of irrational invariant gaps. We now construct the canonical lamination for a Siegel gap G . Let G be a gap of type D with critical edges L and M . Consider well-defined pullbacks of G attached to G at L and M . Then apply a standard pullback procedure [Thu85] to these gaps. As holes in the union of bases of these gaps are shorter than $\frac{1}{3}$, the pullbacks of the gaps converge in diameter to 0. Alternatively, we can define \sim_G as follows: two points a and b on the unit circle are equivalent if there exists $N > 0$ such that $\sigma^N(a)$ and $\sigma^N(b)$ lie on the same edge of G , and the chords $\overline{\sigma^i(a)\sigma^i(b)}$ are disjoint from G for $i = 0, \dots, N - 1$.

Suppose now that G is of type C. Let M be the critical major of G , and Q be the critical quadrilateral (i.e. quadrilateral with critical diagonals), one of whose edges, denoted by R , is the non-critical major of G . We now define \sim_G as follows: two points a and b on the unit circle are equivalent if either a and b are endpoints of an edge of G , or there exists $N > 0$ such that $\sigma^N(a)$ and $\sigma^N(b)$ are endpoints of the same edge of G , and the chords $\overline{\sigma^i(a)\sigma^i(b)}$ are disjoint from $G \cup Q$ for $i = 0, \dots, N-1$. It is easy to see that \sim_G is a lamination. Moreover, there exists a \sim_G -gap T_G attached to G at R which maps onto its image in a two-to-one fashion. The rest of the lamination \sim_G consists of concatenated to G and T_G pullbacks of these gaps. Observe that M and T_G are the only critical gaps (leaves) of \sim_G .

Consider now a Siegel gap G of type A. Let M denote its major. By Lemma 2.13, we have $0, \frac{1}{2} \in H_G(M)$, and therefore G is located either completely above \overline{Di} (then $G \subset FG_a$), or completely below \overline{Di} (then $G \subset FG_b$). Thurston's pullback construction applies to this case as well. Define Q as the critical equilateral triangle, one of whose edges is M . We now define \sim_G as follows: two points a and b on the unit circle are equivalent if either a and b are endpoints of an edge of G , or there exists $N > 0$ such that $\sigma^N(a)$ and $\sigma^N(b)$ lie on the same edge of G , and the chords $\overline{\sigma^i(a)\sigma^i(b)}$ are disjoint from $G \cup Q$ for $i = 0, \dots, N-1$. It is easy to see that \sim_G is a lamination. Moreover, there exists a \sim_G -gap T_G attached to G at M which maps onto its image in a two-to-one fashion. The rest of the lamination \sim_G consists of concatenated to G and T pullbacks of these gaps. Observe that M and T_G are the only critical gaps (leaves) of \sim_G .

Lemma 5.6. *Suppose that G is a stand alone type Siegel gap and \sim is an invariant cubic lamination with gap G . Suppose that one of the following holds:*

- (1) G is of type D;
- (2) G is of type A or C and T_G is a gap of \sim_G .

Then \sim coincides with \sim_G .

The proof is almost verbatim like that of Lemma 4.11 and is essentially based on Thurston's pullback construction of laminations in the case when given leaves and gaps exhaust all possible criticality.

6. CUBIC LAMINATIONS WITH AT MOST ONE PERIODIC ROTATIONAL SET

One of the aims of this paper is to describe cubic laminations \sim with the simplest non-trivial structure. As such, we consider cubic laminations with *at most* one periodic rotational gap or leaf, satisfying one extra condition. Namely, by Theorem 3.9 if \sim has finitely many periodic rotational sets, then the unique super-gap of \sim is the entire disk. However, among laminations with this property we can still distinguish between the ones with more complicated dynamics and the ones with less complicated dynamics. As a measure of that, we choose the number of times we need to remove isolated leaves from the lamination so that we remove all rotational objects of the lamination. Thus, *we describe the family \mathcal{S} of all cubic laminations \sim with exactly one periodic rotational gap or leaf such that all edges of this periodic rotational set are isolated*. Equivalently, $\sim \in \mathcal{S}$ if and only if \sim has exactly one rotational gap or leaf, and the first cleaning \mathcal{L}_\sim^1 of \mathcal{L}_\sim has no periodic rotational gaps or leaves.

Note that if \sim has a unique rotational gap or leaf then this gap or leaf is invariant. Since the dynamical core COR_{rot} is spanned by periodic rotational gaps and leaves, such laminations have the simplest dynamical core COR_{rot} : a single fixed point, or the boundary of a fixed Siegel disk or the empty set. Observe that if \sim contains a Siegel gap, then all of its boundary edges are isolated. To see this, note that any critical edge ℓ of the Siegel gap G must be isolated (a gap with image $\sigma(G)$ must be on the other side of ℓ). Since all other edges are preimages of critical leaves, the claim follows. We start by describing *quadratic* laminations with the property that there is at most one rotational set.

If G is a finite σ_2 -invariant rotational gap or leaf, then one can define the *canonical lamination* of G as the only quadratic invariant lamination with a cycle of Fatou gaps attached to edges of G (it represents a parabolic quadratic polynomial $z^2 + c$, whose parameter c is a point on the main cardioid). Similarly, if G is a stand alone invariant Siegel gap with respect to σ_2 , then one can define the canonical lamination of G as the unique quadratic invariant lamination which has G as a gap.

Proposition 6.1. *A non-empty **quadratic** lamination \sim with at most one periodic rotational gap or leaf is the canonical lamination of an invariant rotational gap or leaf.*

Proof. It is easy to see that by Theorem 2.10, \sim has an invariant rotational gap or leaf G_2 . If G_2 is a Siegel gap, then \sim coincides with the

canonical lamination of G_2 because all pullbacks of G_2 are uniquely defined and no Siegel gap can contain a leaf in its interior (this is similar to Lemma 4.11). Suppose that G_2 is a finite gap or leaf whose vertices have period r . It is well-known that G_2 has a unique major M_2 which is the edge of G_2 separating the rest of G_2 from 0. By [Kiw02] there is only one cycle of edges of G_2 . Let V_2 be the Fatou gap of the canonical lamination of G_2 which has M_2 as one of its edges. Denote by M''_2 the edge of V_2 which has the same σ_2 -image as M_2 . By Theorem 2.10 and because \sim has at most one periodic rotational gap or leaf, the strip between M_2 and M''_2 contains a σ_2^r -invariant Fatou gap U of \sim of degree greater than 1. In fact, r is the period of U as U must be mapped under every hole of G_2 before returning. Hence $U \subset V_2$ and since appropriately chosen σ_2^r -pullbacks of any point of U' are dense in V'_2 , we conclude that $U = V_2$, and \sim is the canonical lamination of G_2 . \square

Let us go back to studying cubic laminations (recall that σ_3 is denoted by σ). Let \sim be a cubic invariant lamination. If a lamination \sim belongs to \mathcal{S} , then it has at most one rotational set. As explained in the beginning of this section, then by Theorem 3.9 the unique super-gap of \sim is the whole $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$. Hence \sim must have either a periodic Fatou gap or a periodic Siegel gap (otherwise there are no super-gaps of \sim at all). Moreover, all edges of this periodic Fatou gap are isolated in \mathcal{L}_{\sim} .

Lemma 6.2. *Suppose that \sim is a lamination which co-exists with two disjoint critical chords, c and d . Moreover, suppose that c has non-periodic endpoints, no leaf of \sim contains an endpoint of d , and the leaf d intersects no edge of $U(c)$ in \mathbb{D} . Then \sim co-exists with the gap $U(c)$.*

Proof. We need to show that leaves of \sim do not intersect the edges of $U(c) = U$ in \mathbb{D} . Indeed, suppose that a leaf ℓ of \sim intersects an edge \bar{j} of U in \mathbb{D} . Let us show that then $\sigma(\ell)$ intersects $\sigma(\bar{j})$ in \mathbb{D} . Indeed, there exists a component Y_0 of $\overline{\mathbb{D}} \setminus (c \cup d)$ whose closure contains both ℓ and \bar{j} . The only case when $\sigma(\ell)$ and $\sigma(\bar{j})$ do not intersect in \mathbb{D} under the circumstances is as follows: ℓ and \bar{j} contain distinct endpoints of one of the critical chords, c or d . Let us show that this is impossible.

Indeed, by the assumptions on d the leaf ℓ does not contain an endpoint of d . Suppose now that both ℓ and \bar{j} contain an endpoint of c . Since $c \in U(c)$ and c has no periodic endpoints, c is regular critical. Hence the only edge of $U(c)$ which contains an endpoint of c is c itself and $\bar{j} = c$. But then c and \bar{j} do not intersect in \mathbb{D} by assumption. Thus $\sigma(\ell)$ and $\sigma(\bar{j})$ intersect in \mathbb{D} . By induction and by Subsection 4.1,

this implies that the endpoints of ℓ belong to $U'(c)$. Hence, ℓ cannot intersect \bar{j} in \mathbb{D} , a contradiction. \square

Theorem 6.3. *Let \sim be a non-empty cubic invariant lamination from \mathcal{S} . Then one of the following cases occurs:*

- (1) *the lamination \sim is the canonical lamination of some quadratic invariant gap;*
- (2) *the lamination \sim is the canonical lamination of some rotational gap G of type D;*
- (3) *the lamination \sim co-exists with the canonical lamination of an invariant quadratic gap U and contains an invariant rotational gap or leaf in U .*

Proof. By Lemma 4.15 if \sim has no rotational gap or leaf, then (1) holds. Assume that \sim has a rotational gap or leaf G . By Lemmas 5.6 and 5.5, if G of type D, then (2) holds. We show that in all remaining cases we can choose critical chords c and d as in Lemma 6.2.

First consider the case when G is a finite rotational gap of type A or B. In either case, by the assumption that edges of G are isolated, there exists a cycle \mathcal{F} of Fatou gaps attached to G .

Suppose that G is of type B and the period of each vertex of G is s . Consider a few cases. It can happen that \mathcal{F} has two gaps, V and W , on each of which the map σ is two-to-one. Since all gaps of \mathcal{F} are attached to G , this implies that \sim coincides with the canonical lamination \sim_G of G . Indeed, take a point x in the basis of V and pull it back under σ following the gaps from \mathcal{F} . Then on each step all pullbacks of x taken in the sense \mathcal{F} coincide with the pullbacks of x taken in the sense of \sim_G . Since these pullbacks of x are dense in bases of gaps in \mathcal{F} , we obtain the desired.

In the type A case there is only one gap V of \mathcal{F} which does not map forward one-to-one; V is attached to the unique major edge of G . We may assume that V is quadratic (similar to the argument above if its remap were three-to-one, V would have to coincide with the cubic gap of \sim_G).

Therefore in either the type A or type B case, there is a quadratic Fatou gap V attached to some edge of G and another critical \sim -set C . Let c be a critical chord of C . If by accident c was chosen so that one of its endpoints is periodic, then it follows that C is a Fatou gap and c can be replaced by another critical chord inside C with non-periodic endpoints. Note that bases of G and the gaps of \mathcal{F} are points of $U'(c)$. We may take d to be a critical chord of V whose endpoints are not the endpoints of any leaf of \sim (the basis of V is a Cantor set, so we can choose d satisfying this property). Clearly c and d satisfy the conditions

of Lemma 6.2, so \sim coexists with $U(c)$. Furthermore $G \subset U(c)$. Then by Lemma 4.16, \sim must coexist with \sim_G . So then (3) holds.

A similar argument holds in the case that G is a Siegel gap. Let d be a critical edge of G . There is some other critical \sim -set C . Let c be a critical chord in C . As before, c may be chosen to be non-periodic and $G' \subset U'(c)$. Since no leaves other than d of \sim intersect d , then c and d satisfy the conditions of Lemma 6.2, so that \sim coexists with $U(c)$ and $G \subset U(c)$. Then by Lemma 4.16, \sim coexists with \sim_G as desired. \square

Proposition 6.4. *Let \sim be a lamination in \mathcal{S} with rotational gap G which co-exists with a quadratic invariant gap U . Moreover, suppose $G \subset U$. Then either $\sim = \sim_G$ or $M = M(U)$ is a leaf of \sim .*

Proof. By Lemma 4.16, if G is of type D (whether G is finite or infinite) we have that $\sim = \sim_G$. So we may assume that G has a single orbit of edges. Suppose that $\sim \neq \sim_G$, and M is not a leaf of \sim . Then M lies in a periodic gap H of \sim . Let M'' be the chord of $V(U)$ with the same image as M . Then by Lemma 4.16, M'' is also a chord which lies in H . This immediately implies that H is a Fatou gap as laminations do not have finite critical gaps and Siegel gaps have no periodic vertices. We next want to establish that H is not quadratic. Otherwise, let c be a critical chord joining an endpoint of M to an endpoint of M'' . Then $c_2 = \psi_H(c)$ is a critical chord in \mathbb{S}^1 and ψ_H -images of the endpoints of M are distinct points of the same period whose σ_2 orbits always stay on the same side of c_2 , a situation which is well-known to be impossible.

The result now follows easily. If G is a finite gap, then G has a cycle \mathcal{F} of Fatou gaps attached to its edges. These must be quadratic; otherwise $\sim = \sim_G$ (cf. the proof of Theorem 6.3). Then H is also forced to be quadratic, a contradiction with the first paragraph of the proof. If G is Siegel, then one criticality is occupied by the critical edge of G . Once more, this forces H to be quadratic which impossible by the above. \square

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